DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

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ANNIVERSARY OF SECURITY ORGANS OBSERVED

20 Mar Meeting

AU202212 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 20 March carries a report on a solemn meeting in Tirana on 20 March to mark the 35th anniversary of the Albanian security organs. The reporter states that the meeting is attended by workers, members of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of People's Defense, veterans and others. He goes on to say that also in attendance are "Hysni Kapo, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary; Spiro Koleka, Politburo member and vice chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Qirjako Mihali, Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Simon Stefani, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; and other comrades."

Following the playing of the national anthem, the reporter says that Rati Iftica, deputy minister of internal affairs, presides over the meeting and gives the floor to Fecor Shehu, AWP Central Committee candidate member and deputy minister of internal affairs, who addresses the gathering. However, the reporter gives no further details on his speech.

AWP Central Committee Congratulations

AU211102Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[AWP Central Committee message to state security organs congratulating them on their 35th anniversary--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, our whole people and party, together with you, are today celebrating the 35th anniversary of the creation of the glorious state security arm. On this occasion the AWP Central Committee sends warmest revolutionary greetings and cordially wishes you a happy holiday.

The state security arm created by the party, just as all of our armed forces which emerged from the ranks of the people, made a great contribution to the country's liberation and to the establishment, protection and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

In these 35 years of fierce class struggle and of battles waged by our people--under the guidance of the party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha--against all their internal and external enemies; against the devilish plans and plots of the imperialists, revisionists and various reactionaries against the revolution and socialism in our country; the state security organs have remained in the forefront of the class struggle and have always been victorious.

The state security arm, always discharging the duties entrusted to it with patriotism and high consciousness, has resolutely and heroically defended our socialist economic and social order, the constructive work of our people for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism. The state security organs have been, are and will remain dear and loyal to the party and people, vigilant, severe and merciless to enemies.

The source of the great victories achieved by the state security arm, in all units of the internal affairs organs, in the struggle against the enemies of the people and party lies in the correct Marxist-Leninist leadership and line of our party and the close, comprehensive and constant ties with the people, standing vigilant guard over their victories.

In you, dear comrades of the state security organs, the people and party see men of dedication and sacrifice, the ordinary and brave men who have spared and spare nothing for the lofty interests of the fatherland and socialism. On this anniversary all our people recall with profound respect all those brave and heroic sons and daughters of the state security arm who gave their lives in clashes with the enemies.

Proud of the victories achieved, optimistic and with a firm belief in self-reliance and the brilliant future toward which we are led by the party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, all the people, the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, youth and women have now more than ever mobilized all their energy to implement the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and the tasks set by the recent AWP Central Committee plenums in order to make our beloved socialist country more beautiful, more prosperous and stronger, an invincible fortress of the revolution and of socialism. It is this unprecedented fervor, this firm belief, this steel-like unity of the people around the party and this high readiness that also inspire you, the state security workers, to discharge the duties entrusted to you by the people and the party more effectively and honorably.

The example set by Socialist Albania and the victories it achieves in all fields of life enrage its enemies--the imperialists, the social imperialists, the revisionists and the opportunists of all colors. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is a thorn in the side of all the reactionaries, and they are trying by all means to undermine and destroy it. Nevertheless, the enemies' hopes of achieving their goals are in vain. The party and the Albanian people will never be (?caught) by surprise because they always keep their powder dry and their eye on the gunsight.

Our people and party have neither been nor are they afraid of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade. We thwart the united front of our enemies with our internal front, the steel-like unity of the people around the party, the great mobilization of all the workers to fulfill the tasks and their determination on the road of the revolution and the high readiness and vigilance to defend the victories of socialism in the great struggle. The beloved state security arm, inspired by the teachings and the line of the party and under its leadership, will as always remain up to its noble mission.

As noted also by the seventh party congress, the state security organs are facing the task of constantly improving their ideological standards based on the study of Marxism-Leninism and the teachings of our party, improving their professional standards, constantly perfecting work methods on a more scientific basis and further strengthening their revolutionary vigilance. The constant consolidation of the party's leading role, the resolute implementation of its line and the strong reliance on the broad working masses of the people--all this is a prerequisite for always successfully fulfilling the tasks entrusted to the state security organs by the party and people.

The party Central Committee is fully confident that the state security workers, as devoted and loyal sons of the people and the party, correctly led by the party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will always discharge with high consciousness the glorious mission entrusted to them: the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Long live the state security arm!

Glory to our heroic party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha!

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee, Tirana, 20 March 1978

SEVENTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Agenda Proposed, Reports Read

AU211537Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The seventh session of the Seventh National Assembly opened festively today in Sofia.

At exactly 1300 GMT Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers, took their places on the rostrum.

Many public figures, frontrankers, as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia took their places in the public gallery.

The seventh session of the Seventh National Assembly was opened by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly. He proposed the following agenda, which was approved by the National Assembly members:

1--Report of the Committee on Conducting Byelections for National Assembly members;

2--Draft bill on approval of normative decrees issued by the State Council from 23 December 1977 to 24 February 1978;

3--Report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on governmental activity during 1977.

Zlata Dimitrova, member of the National Assembly, reported on the first agenda point. She read the report of the commission on monitoring the byelections. The National Assembly unanimously adopted the decision to approve the election and receive the credentials of the newly elected members of the assembly--(Ivan Dimitrov Stanev) and (Rusi Radulov Kolev).

The members of the National Assembly adopted a law on approving the normative decrees issued by the State Council after the sixth session of the Seventh National Assembly in December 1977.

The National Assembly then started reviewing the next item of the agenda--the report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on governmental activity during 1977. In his report Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reported on the results of implementing the unified plan for the country's socioeconomic development during 1977, and briefed the National Assembly members on the most significant questions facing the Council of Ministers and the entire country during the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The session continues.

Todorov Reports on Economy

AU211540Y Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--Last year was a year of upsurge, of steady and effective economic growth.

The balance-sheet shows a growth in the economy, a raised living standard, said Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, today, in his report on the 1977 government activity, at the seventh session of the Seventh National Assembly.

In spite of some natural disasters that struck the country, such as spring cold spells, drought, early frost and the two earthquakes, as also the international economic situation, which all together brought on damages to the tune of about 1,500 million leva, the 1977 national revenue has risen by 6.3 percent over 1976, and the public labour efficiency--by 7 percent, thus ensuring the entire growth in national revenue, said the Bulgarian prime minister. The hindrances of both objective and subjective nature, hit worst agriculture, where the produce turned out was by 6 per cent less than the 1976 one.

In 1977 the government kept on working along the guidelines laid down by the 11th BCP Congress, aimed at the achievement of steady and effective economic growth, at boosted production and at building the material and technical base on the foundation of the modern scientific and technological revolution. Intensive is how the development of industry, building, transport and agriculture could be described, said Mr Stanko Todorov. A 16 per cent more profit was achieved than in the preceding year.

Raising the quality of production was 1977's basic task, read the report. The plan for manufacturing goods with "K" and "1" label, was overfulfilled. But still, no turning point in the quality and structure of production was worked. The quality and efficiency problem could be successfully solved if only the highest and the most recent achievements of science and technology are promptly transferred into manufacture, said Mr Stanko Todorov. The plan for research and development activity was overfulfilled by 6 per cent, and that for technological transfers--by 13 per cent. Eight percent of industry was updated.

As future tasks in that connection, Mr Stanko Todorov determined the implementation of complex mechanization and automation, electronization and robotization on a wider scale, the implementation of the newest achievements of laser technology, of engineering biology and microbiology, the further chemicalization of agriculture, the intensification of technological progresses through a wider application of accelerators.

It is further pointed out in the report that in the past year industrial output rose by 6.8 per cent, engineering and electronics-- by 13.8 per cent, the chemical and rubber industry--by 12.3 per cent, the generation of electric and thermo energy--by 7.9 per cent. Busy work is going on on the programmes for speeded up development in the manufacture of industrial manipulators and robots, of metal cutting machines with digital control, of hydraulics and pheumatics, of shipbuilding and in the electronization of the national economy and living.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers said also that one of the government's key tasks in 1977 was making the capital investments more effective. More than 68 per cent of investments meant for the material production went into reconstruction, updating and expansion of the existing enterprises, as against 58 per cent in 1976. A major success is considered the bringing-on-stream of new projects by 22.4 per cent more than in 1976.

As a result of the brisk foreign economic activity, the Bulgarian prime minister said, trade exceeded 12,000 million foreign currency leva, which is 13 per cent higher than in 1976, the proportion of exported machinery and equipment rose to 45.5 per cent as against 42 per cent in 1976. Particularly favourable for the growth in trade and for the effective counteraction of the impact of the Western crisis, was the further promotion of the links of integration with the CMEA member-countries and first of all with the Soviet Union.

A general scheme for specialization and cooperation in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is being worked out at present, Mr Stanko Todorov went on. Our comprehensive cooperation is being built on a new, modern foundation and plays an enormous role in the development and raising of economic efficiency.

As a result of increased exports and also of the measures undertaken to economically utilize the foreign currency resources, Bulgaria's payments and trade balance with the nonsocialist states was substantially improved, is said in the report. The 1978 plan provides conditions for the firmer establishment of that positive trend and for further expansion of commercial and economic cooperation with those countries on an equitable and reciprocally advantageous basis.

The Bulgarian prime minister spoke further on about the fulfillment of the state budget. He pointed out that the steps taken, and the reserves built through the 1977 plan for socioeconomic development, ensured the successful balance of the budget. Revenue exceeds expenditure by 32.5 million leva.

Todorov Speaks on Foreign Policy

AU211932Y Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--Today, Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed the concern of the Bulgarian Government over the U.S. striving to obtain unilateral advantage in the SALT talks.

"We are well aware of the significance of the SALT talks held between the USSR and the USA, as we are of the complexity of the problems concerned. But we cannot stay indifferent to the attempts of some Washington circles, obstinately seeking one-sided advantages, be they in the cruise missiles discussions, or in other spheres" said Mr Stanko Todorov in his report on last year's government activity read before the National Assembly.

Mr Stanko Todorov started the foreign political part of his report, by stating that detente continues to characterize the 1977 international situation. "A decisive role in the policy of detente was played by the Leninist peaceful policy conducted by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Despite the powerful counteraction exerted by the enemies of detente and first of all by imperialism's aggressive circles, this positive trend in the world is still prevailing [in] international relations at the present stage," he added.

Mr Stanko Todorov pointed out that the direct participation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, in the working and carrying out of the Bulgarian foreign policy, had always been of decisive importance for the dynamism and fruitfulness of that process. The government leader pointed out that the Bulgarian foreign policy was invariably guided by the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, of solidarity with people's revolutionary struggle and of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. It was with satisfaction that he stated that in 1977 Bulgaria gave her contribution to the all-round activity of the socialist community in consolidating socialism's acquisitions on a worldwide scale, and in sparing mankind the nightmare of a thermo-nuclear war.

Pointing out that the Bulgarian Government values very much the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Mr Stanko Todorov recalled last year's most important manifestations of the policy towards all-round togetherness with the Soviet Union. First among these he mentioned the talks between the party and governmental delegations of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev, in May in Moscow.

"The deepening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the fraternal countries is a basic law of the socialist foreign policy," said the chairman of the Council of Ministers. He set forth a number of facts, illustrating the intensive and fruitful development of relations with the countries of the socialist community, Bulgaria's active participation in the CMEA and her contribution to the Warsaw Treaty's growing might.

Mr Stanko Todorov reaffirmed that Bulgaria would keep on cooperating for the strengthening of the fraternal socialist countries' unity and also the unity of all progressive forces. He discarded the recently disseminated variety of political and ideological concepts, which, very often ill-disguised under socialist terminology, are aimed at underestimating the deed of October and at discrediting the Soviet Union. "The experience has taught the popular masses, that the Soviet Union is the most sincere fighter against war, the most trustworthy supporter of peace, social progress and human rights," Mr Stanko Todorov added.

He noted that the Balkan policy of Bulgaria is an important stabilizing factor in the region. "On the Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria invariably observes her own principle--consistent, uninfluenced by ad hoc considerations course, towards each of her neighbors in the Balkans" he said.

Mr Stanko Todorov quoted the contacts realized under different forms with a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America as proof of Bulgaria's wish to expand her friendly ties with the developing countries. "Bulgaria keeps on rendering moral and material aid to those fighting for their independence, against the encroachments of the reactionary forces, for the progress of their countries and nations", he added.

Dealing with the efforts for strengthening relations with the Arab states, the leader of the government set forth Bulgaria's stand on solving the Middle East problem. He pointed out that a just and lasting peace cannot be attained on the basis of separatist deals with the aggressor "who by his actions in Lebanon these days once again showed its nature. The main road of solving the crisis passes through the Geneva conference in which all the countries concerned should take part", Mr Stanko Todorov declared. "Bulgaria resolutely condemns Israel's armed attack on Lebanon and insists on the discontinuation of aggression, the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory,", he added.

Expressing satisfaction with the conditions created for the restoration of peace in the Horn of Africa, the leader of the government pointed out that the forces of imperialism and international reaction continue to exploit the conflict for their own objectives. "We are convinced that Ethiopia will continue the road of profound revolutionary changes and will strengthen its national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, fulfilling their international duty, are sending the Ethiopian revolution all-round assistance in its struggle for the building up of a new socialist Ethiopia," he stated.

In the report of the government, alarm is expressed about the tension in relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea and the peace initiative of the Vietnamese Government for solving the disputed questions is endorsed.

"Bulgaria has expanded considerable activity for the development of ties with the capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and mutually advantageous cooperation," Mr Todorov emphasized. He stressed the significance of the initiatives realized during the year and which reaffirmed this country's willingness (?on) cooperation with mutual interest with the developed capitalist states.

In the report Mr Todorov noted Bulgaria's activity at the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of the armed forces and arms in central Europe. In his view the meeting in Belgrade has confirmed that the sole alternative is to continue the process of detente, to implement the final act of Helsinki and not to allow interference with the home affairs of sovereign states under no pretext whatever.

"At all bilateral and multilateral meetings and conferences Bulgaria invariably expresses her profound conviction that to disarm and do away with the threats of war is the most important command of the contemporary epoch," Mr Stanko Todorov declared while examining Bulgaria's contribution to solving this [word indistinct] problem.

Assembly Decisions, Recommendations

AU221552Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 22 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 22 (BTA)--The National Assembly today voiced unanimous approval of the internal and external policy of the Bulgarian Government in 1977. The parliament entrusted the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria with future peaceful foreign policy of the country to be actively pursued [word indistinct] the further development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

In its decision [word indistinct] report read by the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, on the activities of the Bulgarian Government in 1977, the National Assembly recommended that the Ministerial Council continue its support for the struggle of peoples for national liberation, democracy and social progress. The deputies entrusted the government with further pursuance of the peace policy in the Balkans, Europe and the world and with increasing Bulgaria's contribution to the materialization of the Helsinki final act.

The National Assembly underlined the active and fruitful work of the Ministerial Council aimed at consistent implementation of the economic and social policy of the BCP. The parliament emphasized that Bulgaria's national income has grown by 6.3 percent in 1977 and that Bulgarian economy has been developing intensively and at steady rates.

The National Assembly decision reads further: "The Bulgarian Council of Ministers should still more actively and effectively work for materialization of the strategical motto of the 7th five-year period for high effectivity and quality. Special attention should be attached to the improvement of the planned management of the economy and the socialist organization of work, to the timely transfer of the latest scientific and technological achievements in practice, to further specialization and concentration of production on the basis of consistent use of the system approach, to raising the effectivity of capital investments and to more cost-conscious use of material resources and work force."

The discussion of Mr Stanko Todorov's report, which started yesterday and continued today, chiefly touched upon the economic and social policy of the Bulgarian Government. The people's representatives stated that the Ministerial Council has focused its efforts on the fulfillment of the parliament-approved annual plan for socio-economic development. They reaffirmed in their statements the successful implementation of the programme for raising the living standard of the people. They also noted the considerable successes of science, education, health care and culture.

Session Ends 22 Mar

AU220955Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 22 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The seventh session of the Seventh National Assembly ended its work 15 minutes ago. Present were Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; and deputy chairmen and members of the State Council and of the government.

The following National Assembly deputies took the floor at this session which was chaired by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly: Yordanka Markova Ivan Filipov, (Kandi) Mustakov, Ivan Panayotov and Nadezhda Angelova. They expressed accord with the conclusions and assessments made in the accountability report on the government's fruitful work.

All National Assembly deputies emphasized the country's major achievements in 1977 in building a developed socialist society, the working people's enthusiasm on the eve of the National Party Conference and their resolution to implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the BCP July plenum on overfulfilling the 1978 plan.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS PLOVDIV ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU230852Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 23 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, arrived in Plovdiv this morning. Thousands of working people gathered in the central square to cordially greet our party and state leader. Comrade Todor Zhivkov reviewed the honor guard and greeted the soldiers who participated in it.

Later the 22d accountability-election conference of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP organization began at the party house main hall. The delegates and guests enthusiastically greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov with cheers for the BCP.

Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, and other party and state leaders also took their places in the conference's presidium.

Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP organization read an introductory report on the activities of Plovdiv Okrug BCP organization.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON INTERIOR MINISTER'S VISIT TO CUBA

AU210936Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The official visit to Cuba by Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, Bulgarian minister of internal affairs, has ended. At the invitation of Div Gen Sergio del Valle Jiminez, Cuban minister of interior, he had meeting and talks there during which experience on the work of the two ministries was exchanged. The possibilities for expanding the cooperation between the two (?ministries) were also discussed. The talks were held in a friendly and (?cordial) atmosphere. At a joint meeting with the Cuban Ministry of Interior, Minister Stoyanov presented to leading ministry's officials orders for their services in safeguarding security and public order. Minister Stoyanov attended the celebrations devoted to the centennial of [words indistinct], visited the (?side) where 20 years ago [words indistinct] and participated in [words indistinct] revolution.

RADIO SCORES TERRORISM, DENIES CSSR ROLE IN MORO ABDUCTION

LD2218547 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] After 6 days of intensive search and police activity by 20,000-strong police and army units, the fate and whereabouts of Aldo Moro, the Italian Christian Democrat leader who has been absconded [as heard], remained uncertain. This regrettable fact has been reported by news agencies the world over. The crime committed by the kidnapers is condemnable. In recent years Czechoslovakia's citizens have followed with concern and indignation the growth of terrorism in capitalist countries, especially in Italy. Terrorism is in absolute contravention with policies pursued by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The people of Czechoslovakia have always condemned acts of terrorism in the world no matter whether they are committed against progressive people or representatives of the capitalist class. Therefore, for example, they resolutely condemned the murder of the West German industrialist Schleyer and have now expressed their indignation over the kidnaping of the Italian Christian Democratic leaders. Those are the facts.

Someone, however, has been trying to distort these facts. As we know, the kidnaping of Aldo Moro was perpetrated by Italian terrorists organized in what is known as the Red Brigades. That is extremist groups practising violence. No doubt it would serve some people's ends if these groupings were connected with some progressive movement in Italy or in the world at large. Such connections being nonexistent, somebody simply invented them. So a sensational secret was revealed to the readers of the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA or the French daily L'AURORE. They maintained that the Red Brigades had been trained in some Czechoslovak camp and that this Italian terrorist group allegedly is a branch of an international terrorist organization trained and equipped by Czechoslovakia's secret service.

What have we here in Czechoslovakia to say about this would-be sensational disclosure? It is a boundless insolence and, of course, a monstrous lie. But why did it appear in Italian and French information media? Crimes, and especially terrorism, are increasing in Italy and France. By all appearances the police are powerless. According to the Italian prosecutor-general last year alone 1.7 million violations of the law remained unpunished in Italy.

The question is, who is responsible? Now someone has come forward with the nonsensical contentions that we here in Czechoslovakia are to blame. But the truth is quite different, above all, bourgeois governments are responsible for the upsurge of the crime wave in their countries. They have been closing their eyes to extremist acts of terrorism until terrorism reached its present day dimension. Now the bourgeoisie, frequently having nourished neofascism, would like to wash its hands of these developments, trying to divert the people's wrath from those who really are to blame, and at the same time, trying to slander socialist countries. But this only reveals its incapability of taking measures against terrorism. For, should the bourgeoisie, even after the latest experiences, not desire to take radical measures against all terrorist groups existing in the capitalist world? [as heard]

PRAGUE DAILY ANALYZES LEFTIST SITUATION IN ITALY

AU2220000 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[A. Smetanova article: "Turbulent Italy"]

[Summary] The agreement between the five political parties in Italy has led to the establishment of a broad parliamentary base which has promised to support the government team in the solution of the country's topical problems.

One of the people pushing for direct cooperation between the Christian Democrats and the Communists was Aldo Moro, regarded as Italy's next president. On Thursday, when Italy's Premier Andreotti submitted his team's program to parliament, Moro did not attend the session. He had been kidnaped that very morning by a "group of men in air force uniforms. So far the kidnaping of the top political representative has been claimed by the terrorist organization, the Red Brigades, which announced that this act was "the beginning of an attack on the very heart of the state."

"All of democratic Italy is in turmoil--and at the same time it is united. It has become united in its opposition against violence, against assassination attempts and murders practiced these many years by the Mafia and the neofascist underground, as well as against those on the consciences of ultraleftist groups, as Moro's kidnaping is.

"Ultraleftist terrorism is a rather new phenomenon on the Italian scene." It started in the spring of 1976 with arson in large industrial enterprises and its roots lie in the logical bitterness of the 70 percent of unemployed youth--between 14-29 years old--half of whom have secondary or university-level education. Bourgeois propaganda is telling the young people that, in fact, it has been betrayed by the industrial proletariat. "So some of these youths become radicalized and convinced that a state which is not providing work for it will not provide anything else; some youths believe that the existing conditions cannot be changed within the system of parliamentary democracy; these youths either lean toward the neofascist underground or, and especially lately, to ultraleftist terrorist groups that are using identical methods: violence, murder, assassinations and kidnapings.

"The structure of the ultraleftist movement is, on the whole, known today. In the center there is the thin band of professional terrorists from the Red Brigades and the so-called 'armed core of the proletariat.' This is surrounded by the semilegitimate strata of the 'armed party'--the so-called party R-38 (because of the pistol they usually carry) and by various sects like the 'proletarian autonomy' or 'city indians' and so forth. The picture is completed by the legitimate leftist extremist groups, with their own periodicals and organizational structure. The frequent use of the word 'proletarian' should not confuse us; these terrorists have nothing in common with the proletariat proper. On the contrary, they regard it as the traitor of the revolution and the flunky of the 'establishment.' In the same way they also reject the Communist Party political line."

Although Moro's kidnaping was a reaction to the trial of Red Brigade members in Turin, "it is essentially an attack at the very foundations of parliamentary democracy, like the attempted neofascist putsches were at the beginning of the 1970's. Despite different slogans and different motivation, the ultraleftists are becoming the objective allies of neofascism. The gigantic demonstrations held throughout Italy after Moro's kidnaping, in which Communists and Christian Democrats, workers and intellectuals marched side by side, are proof that Italy rejects terror both from the right and from the left. The necessity to renew public order is a pivotal task of the new parliamentary majority."

However, the truth is that "terrorism can be liquidated only by the removal of its social and economic causes," leading to a total change of the Italian political climate. "Now, after the broad democratic coalition had been formed, Italy has every condition for this."

CPCZ'S HUSAK CONGRATULATES URUGUAYAN CP LEADER

AU2219577 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Letter of congratulations sent by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, to Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, on the latter's 65th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Arismendi: On your significant life jubilee-your 65th birthday--I send you comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and in my own name.

Our party knows you as an exemplary revolutionary who devoted his entire fruitful life to the Communist Party of Uruguay and its heroic struggle for the cause of the working people, against imperialism and for social progress, peace and socialism. You are giving all your strength and your revolutionary experience to the just fight of Uruguayan communists and all progressive and democratic forces against the ruling dictatorship, for the country's free, democratic and independent development.

We respect you as a principle-minded communist, Marxist-Leninist, patriot and internationalist, as a significant representative of the international communist and workers movement, whose work has contributed toward theoretically generalizing and working out the experience won in the revolutionary battle in Latin America.

We appraise your personal contribution arising from the traditional comradely cooperation between our parties.

For the further years of the fight at the head of the fraternal Communist Party of Uruguay I wish you, dear Comrade Arismendi, much firm health and new successes in the struggle of the Uruguayan communists for their lofty targets.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS 2-DAY SESSION

LD221729Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A 2-day session of the CPSL Central Committee started in Bratislava today. It is discussing a report of the Central Committee Presidium on the results of the implementation of the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the further realization of the resolutions of the CPSL congress.

A report was delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, is present at the session.

The delegation also includes Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In addition to members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, the session is being attended by members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of departments at the Central Committee, the chief secretaries of the party's district committees and Bratislava borough committees, communist vice chairmen of the Slovak National Council and members of the Slovak government, other leading officials and representatives of the mass media.

The meeting was opened by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The participants paid homage to the memory of Comrade Michal Recky, the tragically deceased member of the CPSL Central Committee.

Colotka, Lenart Speak

LD222040Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, opened in Bratislava today a 2-day session of the CPSL Central Committee.

The report of the Presidium on the results of the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the resolution of the CPSL Congress was delivered by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The report analyzes with critical exactingness Slovakia's contribution to the successes achieved by our party and society after the 15th congress. It pays great attention to the economy of Slovakia whose rate of development was faster than that of the entire state in the years 1976-1977, a fact which contributes to the balancing of the economic levels of both national republics.

Comrade Lenart also dwelt in the report on party activities, with special stress on a permanent improvement of the quality of its ideological, organizational, directing and cadre work. He analyzed questions concerning the development of our political system, the strengthening of the socialist state and the extension of the participation of working people in its administering and management.

The Presidium's report stresses the need for an even more consistent assertion of high effectiveness and quality.

The meeting of the CPSL Central Committee is being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee.

Thirteen comrades spoke in the discussion.

The head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed the importance of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee for the successful fulfillment of the program of the 15th congress. He pointed out the need to elaborate the resolution of the session at every place of work and to insure its consistent implementation. He stressed the high degree of responsibility of all communists who must stand in the front rank of efforts aimed at raising effectiveness of production and quality of all work.

Comrade Vasil Bilak stressed at the same time the importance of ideological and mass political work of the party in the shaping of a new, socialist-thinking and acting man.

At the end of his speech he spoke about some topical questions of the international communist and workers movement.

CPCZ DAILY REVIEWS PARTY PLENUM RESULTS

AU222037Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Editorial: "Toward New Successes"]

[Excerpts] It is only natural that the party places great emphasis on cadre work at a time it is organizing the struggle for the fulfillment of tasks, a struggle of which the battle against all shortcomings and abuses, the battle for a creative, innovationist solution of problems is a significant component. In this connection the Central Committee has expressed appreciation for the fact that the absolute majority of cadres corresponds to the demanding criteria and that the party can rely on them.

The demands placed on executives are particularly high. The characteristic feature of an executive worker in the present level of development of our society is that he is capable of combining his knowledge and abilities with the knowledge and experience of the entire collective. As the Central Committee stresses, such a worker is aware of the political and moral consequences of his decisions, which are thus not merely a dry order but which mobilize the creative forces of entire collectives, enlisting them for the solution of tasks in the working places, strengthening their feeling of co-responsibility and arousing their initiative.

The period of annual members meetings has shown that the communists approach their tasks seriously and responsibly, that they appraise the results achieved both critically and self-critically and that they are mobilizing the forces of the entire society for successfully fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. These efforts must not be abated and the communists must accept yet greater demands on their work.

After the 15th congress the positive development in the advance of the party's membership base continued. With the growth of the party members' numbers the demands placed on their quality, on the insurance of the political and ideological growth of all communists, are also growing. This is all the more important since by the time of the 16th congress the communists accepted into the party since 1971 will constitute almost 50 percent of the party ranks.

The party is devoting constant care to the consolidation and development of Leninist methods and style of work. It is pushing through all Leninist principles, among them criticism and self-criticism, into the party life.

Communist criticism and self-criticism must be constantly developed and consolidated. Because, if some place is lacking them, neither a businesslike and efficient atmosphere, nor a principled attitude can develop there; comradely relations are absent, the demands placed on the people are lowered, and the field is necessarily opened even for such petit bourgeois vestiges like bribe-taking, obsequiousness and other abuse.

Both in its report and in the discussion, the Central Committee emphatically dealt with ideological practice. It is one of the main and lasting traits of the party's efforts that the communists should master the foundations of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, that they be ideologically firm. This is the condition of the party's ideological maturity and unity.

CPCZ'S JAKES VIEWS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD2022O4Y Prague CTK in English 1842 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague March 20 CETEKA--Czechoslovak agriculture is succeeding in achieving self-sufficiency in grain production despite the complicated conditions in the first year of the current five-year plan (1976-80), alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes has said here.

Addressing the plenary session of the party Central Committee held Thursday and Friday, Milos Jakes said that food sales constitute 47.2 per cent of the general retail trade turnover. In 1977, agriculture and the food industry managed to gradually reduce the long-lasting disproportions between the growth of crop and livestock production; one of the major tasks set by the 15th party congress.

Compared with 1975, Czechoslovakia has today 165,000 more head of cattle and last year, for the first time, the milk yield in the socialist sector exceeded [word indistinct] liters, while the task set for the last year of the five-year plan is 3,000-3,1000 litres.

Beef production is not (?reaching) the planned figures and the lack is being compensated for by increased production of pork. Consumption of poultry and dairy products has increased.

As regards land cultivation, Milos Jakes said it is necessary to make most effective and optimum use of each hectare, including consistent fulfilment of amelioration plans. So far, only (?11,000) hectares of farm land have been drained off as against the planned 300,000 hectares.

Agro-chemical enterprises are to play a great part in crop cultivation mainly through the effective use of industrial fertilizers and manure. Big reserves lie in the reduction of losses in harvesting, storing, feeding and processing for the market. Last year's losses in grain and root-crop harvesting were considerable.

Milos Jakes pointed out that there are great reserves in the use of feeds. The differences in the consumption of concentrates for the production of one kilogram of pork are somewhere between 3.5-4.5 kilograms, 2-3.5 kilograms for one kilogram of beef and 0.2-0.4 kilograms for a litre of milk.

Milos Jakes went on to say that great reserves were also in the use of the material and technological base of agriculture, 126,000 tractors alone are operating in agriculture.

Effective machines are not used sufficiently, many tractors are out of operation, the frequency of defects in stable equipment is high. These shortcomings are partly due to the lower quality of machines and lacks in spare part deliveries, as well as failures in the repairs by farm enterprises. The repair shops employ 54,300 workers, i.e., more than six percent of the total number of farm workers.

Milos Jakes noted there are still shortcomings causing difficulties to the farmers, such as the (?quantity) and quality of machinery, equipment and fertilizers and their timely deliveries, spare parts, and transport.

There are also reserves in improving the management and organizational work on the part of the ministries. Special attention should be paid to the development of state farms whose results are not yet satisfactory.

Milos Jakes also stressed the need for the management [words indistinct] include capable and skilled people.

CAPKA POINTS TO SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY PROGRAMS

LD212210Y Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 21, CETEKA--Despite favourable results there are still great areas for improvement in political and organizational work, in ideological education and direction, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Miroslav Capka told the party's Central Committee last week.

Speaking about the work of the commission in a debate at the Central Committee session he stated that checks conducted by the commission show that the resolutions of the 15th party congress and the Central Committee are elaborate in planning, but scant attention is given to their implementation and consistency. Insufficient demands on work and failure to use the findings of control and audit bodies appear.

Some executives are too slow in fulfilling party resolutions and their own measures in the field of technological development, improvement of the quality of products and ensuring of the necessary range of products for both domestic and foreign markets.

As for capital construction there are pressures to assist investments which are not economically justified. Some of the investments are not sufficiently prepared as far as the design, groundwork and supply is concerned and their construction lags behind schedule.

Miroslav Capka underscored the need for more effective and systematic checks of the implementation of Central Committee, government and ministerial resolutions and decrees, which means more organizational work with people.

In many places organizational and directing work does not yet meet the level the tasks demand and suffers from formalities, he noted.

Great reserves also still exist in the exercise of the right of control in enterprises. Insufficient demands, inattention to the causes of drawbacks and anonymity are the reasons why many shortcomings in enterprises are just taken into account, without analyzing their causes and taking measures to rectify them.

"The key to overcoming many difficulties is to be sought in the effectiveness and consistency of control at all levels and in all spheres and sections of our life", the chairman stressed. This means to analyze the causes and say clearly who is responsible, he said.

Miroslav Capka noted that hundreds of thousands of communists are selflessly fulfilling their tasks in the different sections of the political, state, social and economic life.

However, examples of negative phenomena have appeared lately. Complaints have been received about the incorrect conduct of functionaries, mentioning violation of the principles of communist morals and communist modesty, the chairman stated.

Some enterprise directors exaggerate their attention to visitors as if the enterprise were their personal property.

"Attention must be paid to the moral profile of communists and the problem of communist modesty at all levels of the party structure, and even minor errors and drawbacks of individuals must be settled in time to prevent them from growing to an extent when a recall from function, a party penalty which nearly matches the most severe one, i.e. expulsion from the party, are the only solution".

"The party will always protect against slanders and demagogy the communists who consistently ensure the policy of the party and uncompromisingly assert the interests of the entire society. On the other hand a communist who violates party discipline and the principles of communist morals must expect to be called to account to the party according to the statutes', the chairman stated.

He pointed out in conclusion that the party many times proved its capacity for action and firm bonds with the working people. Therefore, its unity and purity must be defended. The demands on the party members will constantly increase, he said.

KORCAK COMMENTS ON ENERGY COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD211742Y Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 21 CETEKA--Czech Premier Josef Korcak stressed today the importance of Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of energy engineering, with the help of which nuclear power plants with an output of 3,500 megawatts are to be put into operation by 1984.

Korcak was speaking at a meeting of the construction teams which built the power plant Procerady II, in northwest Bohemia, which was inaugurated today. Its aggregate output, with Procerady I, is 1,200 mw.

Korcak said that the construction of thermal power plants using North Bohemian brown coal will be completed within a few years, and that hydroelectric power plants will not meet Czechoslovakia's growing energy needs. As the 15th congress of the Communist Party pointed out, the only option is greater use of nuclear energy.

Korcak added that the situation has improved in recent years in the sphere of new energy projects. In 1976 and 1977, new plants with an output of 1,568 mw were put into operation. The plan for this year is another 1,500 mw. This includes the atomic power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice, three new units of the Chvaletice plant and the hydroelectric project Dalesice.

HAVLIN STRESSES NEED FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH

LD201918Y Prague CTK in English 1833 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 20 March CETEKA--Struggle for a new man, for his consciousness, is taking place in the sharply clean-cut conditions of the world divided by classes and ideologies, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Havlin has said.

In his address at the plenary session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, held last Thursday and Friday, Josef Havlin said that imperialism and its lackeys are using all kinds of weapons. Their aim is nothing else but to weaken and upset the ideological conviction of the people in socialist society, denigrate the communist ideals, slander the socialist way of life and thwart the process of detente.

They regard youth as one of the main objects of their propaganda. They aim at disarming it ideologically, at weakening its revolutionary enthusiasm, at blunting its class consciousness and thus at undermining the development of socialism, Josef Havlin said, adding that they reckon with young people having difficulties in orientation in the demagogy of the ideological adversary, lacking political experience and maturity and thus also the capability of correctly judging individual phenomena and situations.

It is therefore urgent that ideological and political education of youth should be the primary task in the activities of schools and other educational institutions, also because "we are facing a long and persistent ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism, because it is an uncompromising struggle, a struggle between classes, for socialism, justice and true freedom of man", Josef Havlin said.

Josef Havlin said it was natural that the education of Czechoslovakia's young generation to socialist patriotism and internationalism is one of the school's [as received] decisive tasks.

The school has today a copious quantity of [word indistinct] and possibilities to convince young people every day that it is the Soviet Union which guarantees Czechoslovakia's freedom and its peaceful life.

"Whatever the opinion of our ideological adversaries may be, we shall always and under all circumstances regard and assert the question of our relations to the Soviet Union quite unequivocally in the work of the school", Josef Havlin said, and added:

"We have a guarantee in our teachers, particularly communists, that we shall succeed in education. Their art of winning young people for socialism...of teaching them to apply their knowledge in practice in a creative manner, of enhancing the intensity and quality of thinking and of [words indistinct] to it that unequivocally class approaches are taken is irreplaceable".

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH NOVOSTI--An agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovak radio and the Soviet NOVOSTI press agency was signed in Prague today. It was signed by Dr Karel Hrabal, deputy director general of Czechoslovak radio, and Igor Nikolayevich Medvedev, deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI board. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD]

HONECKER MESSAGE TO SHAH ON IRANIAN FESTIVAL

AU221508Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Congratulations Telegram on the Iranian Nou-Ruz Festival"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed friendly greetings to the Shahinshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, on the occasion of the Nou-Ruz festival. The sincere wishes of the GDR people, government and State Council are expressed in the message: "to consolidate the relations and cooperation between our peoples which have developed so favorably in the past few years for the mutual benefit and to open new opportunities for their deepening and further development."

MORE ON ACTIVITIES OF CAPE VERDE MILITARY DELEGATION

AU221520Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin and Rostock: "Cape Verde Guests Among Soldiers: Defense Minister da Luz at the Brandenburg Gate: A Visit to Teaching Facilities of the National People's Army"]

[Summary] "The military delegation of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, led by Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Politburo of the PAIGC Central Committee and minister of defense and national security, on Monday inspected the GDR state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate."

Minister da Luz and the delegation members were cordially greeted by Col Wilhelm Walter, deputy city commander of the capital of Berlin. They greatly appreciated the achievements of the GDR army and borderguard to assure the reliable protection of the state borders.

"On Monday the delegation returned to Berlin from a 2-day visit to training establishments of the National People's Army in Rostock district. In the Karl Liebknecht officers college of the Peoples Navy and the Erich Habersaath technical noncommissioned officers school of the People's Navy the guests studied the practical training of class conscious officers and noncommissioned officers.

"The Cape Verde military men inspected the training center of the People's Navy; viewing the navigation trainer, a radar simulator, the torpedo room and the training facilities for defense against mines and for weapons systems.

Earlier at the Erich Habersaath technical noncommissioned officers school the military delegation studied the social science, military and technical preparation of future noncommissioned officers for their responsible period of service.

BRIEFS

KARL MARX ORDER FOR ARISMENDI--At the recommendation of the SED Central Committee the State Council chairman awarded the highest GDR decoration, the Karl Marx Order, to Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, in recognition of his outsanding work in behalf of the international communist and workers movement and the friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 78 p 1 AU]

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT CONTINUES VISIT 22 MAR

Meeting with Kadar

LD221212Y Hamburg DPA in German 1013 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and Hungarian Party Chief Janos Kadar met in Budapest on Wednesday for a second exchange of views on political matters. The subjects of the private talk were the contination of the policy of detente, disarmament and international sources of tension, including the Middle East problem. Brandt also intended to inform his host about the work done so far by the international North-South commission which he heads and which is drawing up proposals for bringing the interests of poor and rich countries into line.

At the same time as the Brandt-Kadar meeting the SPD politicians accompanying Brandt--Minister of State Klaus von Dohnanyi, from the Foreign Ministry and party Executive Committee members Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth--were meeting with MSZMP representatives to discuss questions of foreign policy.

MTI Reports on Talks

LD221310Y Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Willy Brandt, head of the German Social-Democratic Party, Wednesday, in Budapest, continued the discussion of timely international questions.

Simultaneously, Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, was having discussions with members of Willy Brandt's entourage. The meeting was also attended by Hermann Kersting, ambassador to Budapest of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Brandt Lectures at Academy

LD221659Y Hamburg DPA in German 1537 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has called for new stimuli for East-West detente, agreements on disarmament as a prerequisite for safeguarding peace and increased efforts by all industrial nations including the countries in Eastern Europe, to arrive at a more just balance of economic interests with the developing countries. In a lecture to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest today Brandt pointed to the links between these tasks, stressing that it will be a tremendous step forward if only a small part of the world's arms expenditure, which amounts to over $1 billion per day were to be spent on development and international cooperation. This progress is only possible, however, if there is understanding beforehand between East and West. However, the Third World would also have to forego its somewhat overinflated arms expenditure.

The policy of detente and the goal of making progress in disarmament policy were also at the center of an exchange of views, lasting over 2 hours, between Brandt and Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar. In this connection Brandt said that he discussed with Kadar the increasingly important topic of associating more closely the north-south question with East-West detente. According to Brandt, in this and parallel talks with Minister of State Klaus von Dohnanyi from the Foreign Office and the SPD politicians Horst Ehmke and Wolfgang Roth, the Hungarian party leadership expressed the wish for increased economic exchanges and its dissatisfaction with restrictions on the import of Hungarian goods to the FRG.

In his lecture Brandt said he believed the policy of detente is in a difficult period in which it has to prove itself, a period in which it cannot be left to itself. "We will be able to keep relations between the peoples and states from setbacks only if we give new stimuli to this policy and are ready to take new initiatives." The foundation of a system of peace in Europe will have to be supported more firmly by the staunch endeavor to put an end to the arms race. "Without effective agreements in the military field the policy of detente cannot be lasting," Brandt said. The SPD chairman expressed concern at the lack of a second agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms. With regard to the Vienna troop reduction talks Brandt gave the assurance that the Federal Government will work for an initial interim result, and announced that at the forthcoming special General Assembly of the United Nations on disarmament Bonn will put forward specific proposals.

Referring to the contentious neutron weapon Brandt called urgently for the inclusion in disarmament accords between East and West of those weapons systems still on the drawing board. The possible development of weapons outside agreed restrictions would not constitute disarmament and troop reduction but be simply channeling of the arms buildup, which would run counter to the purpose of the policy of detente and would give rise to "bogus detente."

RADIO SEES CARTER-BEGIN TALKS ENDING ON SOUR NOTE

LD2309547 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD

[Text] This time there was no presidential smile. Eva Vertes reports from New York.

[Begin recording] Peace in the Middle East is still very far away. This is how Carter summed up the 2-day series of talks, which ended yesterday, with Israeli Prime Minister Begin. Should television viewers not have noticed, reporters hurried to draw attention to a peculiar phenomenon: The American President was not smiling as he accompanied his guest from the White House, nor was he smiling when in summing up the negotiations he stressed the issue on which the official American and Israeli stances diverge--UN Resolution 242 on vacating occupied Arab territories. Israel interprets this characteristically.

In his farewell remarks Begin kept referring to another issue of divergence. They do not take kindly to the American sale of military aircraft to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. All this was to no avail, however, because not long after having stepped out from the White House, Carter summoned congressional leaders and told them that, despite this, he is sticking to his package plan for weapons sales to the Middle East. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 22 MAR

LD2218397 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Wednesday.

The foreign minister reported on his official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Council of Ministers took note of the report with approval.

The minister of justice presented a proposal about the major principles of the new penal code. Government took note of the suggestion and concurred that the draft code be put forward for debate by [the] public.

The agriculture and food minister reported on the government's preparation for agricultural work in the current year. The Council of Ministers adopted the report and took a resolution stipulating measures for the implementation of the relevant tasks.

Thereafter the Council of Ministers took up other matters.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Kadar, Jordanian CP Leader

LD220718Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] A delegation from the Jordanian Communist Party, headed by First Secretary Mr Fa'iq Warrad, has been having talks in Budapest. During the delegation's stay in Hungary they were received by Mr Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. At the talks the two parties condemned Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Leaders Receive Italian Envoy

LD221850Y Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, received a farewell visit from Mario Pranzi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy, before he left Budapest for good.

Szeker Leaves for USSR

LD221834Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, (MTI)--Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Wednesday for Moscow. He was seen off at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Construction and Urban Development Minister Kalman Abraham and V.Y. Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

Marothy Addresses KISZ Meeting

ID171418Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] The KISZ Central Committee is holding a session. Laszlo Marothy, first secretary, first gave an account of yesterday's meeting of the party Central Committee, then a report was presented on the international youth movement. The KISZ Central Committee regards as an outstanding event the European youth conference on disarmament, held in Budapest, and considered the recent election of a Hungarian secretary-general by the WFDY as a great honor. At the session, the KISZ leaders are also dealing with the position of skilled worker apprentices and preparations for the world youth festival in Havana.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON U.S. KILLER SATELLITE PROPOSAL

LD221036Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States has proposed to the USSR to start bilateral talks in April to limit the use of outer space for military purposes. The news was leaked by U.S. administration circles immediately after President Carter announced he would take further measures to step up the arms race.

In its format this U.S. proposal refers in general terms to the limitation of the use of outer space for military purposes. In reality, however, specialists give a narrower interpretation. They allegedly want to achieve a ban on artificial satellites which are able to catch up with and eliminate other observer satellites. Specialist jargon has termed these killer satellites.

The proposal sounds very positive, since at first galnce it coincides with efforts toward disarmament. The only strange thing about it is that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown opposes this initiative by the White House. He says that it is not yet worthwhile for the United States to make such an agreement, since it does not yet possess such a killer satellite while he believes the Soviet Union does. Brown does not want such negotiations to begin before 1982 until they, too, can make such a weapon.

The question arising from all this is: Why has the United States leaked its internal debate? I see only one explanation. While at all other disarmament negotiations the Americans are slowing down progress, here they wish to present themselves in the light of being in the vanguard of disarmament intentions.

Obviously, the Soviet Union must deal with the reduction of armaments which really exist and the prevention of processing new ones. Unlike the West, it wishes to prevent the start of an arms race spiral while at the same time it must pay vigilant attention to its eastern borders.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MINISTER'S VISIT--Budapest, March 16 (MTI)-N.V. Talazin, Soviet minister of posts and communications conducted official talks from 13 to 16 March in Budapest with Dezso Horn, Hungarian deputy minister of posts and communications and other news transmission leaders. He was received by Arpad Pullai, minister of posts. Thursday the Soviet minister left Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD]

SCIENTISTS VISIT VIETNAM--Budapest, March 16, (MTI)--Headed by Deputy General Secretary Bela Kopeczi, a delegation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences left Thursday for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to hold discussions about the 1978-80 cooperation work programme and sign the relevant agreement. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD]

BAKOS-LED DELEGATION RETURNS--The light industry and foreign trade delegation led by Zsigmond Bakos, secretary of state of light industry, that had been discussing the expansion of Hungarian clothing industry exports in India and Greece has returned home. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 21 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES CARTER'S WAKE FOREST SPEECH

AU211303Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZASY in Polish 20 Mar 78 p 6 AU

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "Unnecessary Sounds"]

[Text] We have recently written about the increasing frequency with which official personalities in the United States have been making speeches which hinder the manifold, peaceful dialog between the Soviet Union and the United States or even undermine its principles. Now the President of the United States himself has joined this campaign. Despite references to disarmament negotiations and to the Soviet-American initiatives in this regard, his speech at Wake Forest University in North Carolina on the administration's defense policy contained dangerous accents--accents which we could undoubtedly dispense with in the present international situation.

Jimmy Carter stressed that the United States is seeking above all to prevent a nuclear war and to cooperate with the Soviet Union and other countries in order to reduce tension. At the same time, the American leader spoke of the need to promote U.S. military power, announcing the start of production of many new systems of strategic and conventional weapons. Allegedly Washington is being forced to start another round of the arms race by the international situation and by the military power of the socialist countries, which supposedly threatens America's security.

This contradictory and inconsistent attitude has elicited surprise and justified concern, for it is difficult to concur with the view of some press agencies that all this cold war rhetoric (rhetoric and nothing else?) is meant for consumption by the activist right-wing circles of the U.S. political and military-industrial establishment. We are also hard put to treat seriously the speculations of REUTER to the effect that Zbigniew Brzezinski, presidential adviser on national security, is responsible for the strident and jarring--within the context of the entire detente dialog--sounds of Carter's speech.

The speech made in North Carolina expressed the White House's official position. Could it be that it was meant to herald the Carter administration's departure from the policy of detente? Does it also signal a departure from the dialog of coexistence and the efforts to intensify detente? This would be a dangerous policy for world peace and for the United States.

FRG CULTURAL ATTACHE EXPELLED, EMBASSY CHARGES RETALIATION

LD221544Y Hamburg DPA in German 1450 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish Government has expelled Dr Klaus Platz, cultural attache at the German Embassy in Warsaw. In a letter sent today to all diplomatic missions accredited in Warsaw, the embassy stated its belief that this is evidently a case of retaliation. Four days before the Poles demanded, on 1 February, that Dr Platz be recalled, a diplomat in the Polish Embassy in Cologne had been asked to leave the Federal Republic for carrying out intelligence activities.

Officially the Poles have said that Platz did things which were incompatible with his diplomatic status. However, Werner Ahrens, the Federal Republic's ambassador to Poland, has protested in Warsaw against this measure and rejected the allegations as being unfounded.

Dr Platz left Warsaw last week. It is not thought that the post of cultural attache will remain vacant for some time, because this field is particularly important in Poland, and talks are currently to be held on the 2-year programs designed to expand the FRG-Polish Cultural agreement.

JAROSZEWICZ ATTENDS PLENUM OF KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE

LD222158Y Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] PAP, Warsaw, 22 March--Plenary sessions of voivodship committees were held in Katowice, Olsztyn and Zamosc today.

The plenum in Katowice was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The plenum specified the main lines of action by the party organization in Silesia and the basin in order to further improve the investment policy in that region and increase the effectiveness and quality of investment processes in industrial and residential building.

In his opening address, Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship committee in Katowice Zdzislaw Grudzien said further progress in reducing social costs of investment projects by means of improving management is decisive for the further successful attaining of the goals mapped out in the programme of the 7th PUWP Congress. It will, moreover, increase that region's contribution to the development of this country.

Piotr Jaroszewicz made a speech later in the debate. He highly assessed the voivodship programme on improving investment processes and stressed that these measures were of special significance for the full implementation of the programme of Poland's socio-economic development as in the voivodship of Katowice many investment projects are being realized which are of special importance for the whole country.

The premier discussed the achievements of the Voivodship of Katowice in rational gestation of investments and the effective reaching of target capacity by the latter, with special reference to mining, the Katowice steelworks and a number of plants smelting iron and non-ferrous metals. The premier pointed out that the voivodship committee plenum rightly concentrated on vital issues and in the first place analyzed those problems the solution of which requires overcoming significant difficulties.

Securing proper living conditions for working people is one of the main aims of party policy and at the same time is a significant factor to spur the society to further efforts in the implementation of ambitious economic tasks both now and in the future.

Further development of the coal mining base and coal processing, continuation of the programme of comprehensive reconstruction and modernization of old foundries, and the construction of departments of enriched metallurgic processing are of immense importance for the development of [words indistinct] as well as for securing adequate balance in foreign trade.

The working class, engineering staff, technicians and entire society of the Katowice Voivodship are good in implementing these great tasks.

All investment processes should be consistently improved. Their effectiveness should be raised, the front of works should be put in order and efforts should be focussed on the tasks of supreme importance from the economic and social points of views. This is just the essence of the economic manoeuvre, which was initiated at the 5th PUWP CC Plenum and was continued in the resolutions of the 2nd National PUWP Conference, Premier Jaroszewicz said.

UPCOMING SEJM SESSION TO DISCUSS FOOD ECONOMY

LD222205Y Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar, PAP--The Sejm meeting due on March 29 will inaugurate this year's spring session.

The work on crucial economic and social issues of the country has been continued by the Sejm commissions in the two months that passed since the last session.

The questions of food economy will be a No. 1 item on the agenda of the forthcoming session. The implementation of the tasks related to this issue has been analyzed by the Sejm already twice in the present term alone. The debate will refer both to the basic Sejm document from before three years, devoted to the issues in question, and the guidelines of the 11th PUWP CC plenary meeting.

A successive item on the agenda concerns the implementations of proposals submitted during the recent election campaign to people's councils of the basic level. This is connected with an important aspect of activities in favour of further improvement of living standards of the community, wider participation by the society in solving the problems of their region, establishing still closer ties between people's councils and the community. The draft amendment to the law on people's councils, the first reading of which will presently take place, contains proposals of legal solutions pertaining to setting up social control committees.

POLITBURO FINDINGS CONFIRM WASTAGE OF WORK TIME

LD221330Y Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw 21 March, PAP--(PAP commentator R. Kalecka):

Proper utilization of work time is one of the weak sides of Poland's economy.

General feelings and opinions about the waste of time in many factories and institutions have found confirmation in the evaluation of the problem carried out yesterday at the session of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. According to the analysis prepared by the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, last year every employee of the productive sector of economy stayed on the average 24 days out of work, leaves and statutory days off excluded. When maternity leaves and leaves for care over children are subtracted, the number of days out of work per employee will be 3 weeks.

A part of the lost time can be objectively substantiated. This concerns in the first place the sick-leaves which in a considerable way determine the size and growth rate of the work time losses. On this account, over 6.2 percent working days more were lost last year as compared with 1976 and about 9.2 percent more than in 1973.

Absences caused by accidents at work account for some 6 percent of the work time losses and does not show any [word indistinct] trend. However, absenteeism [few words indistinct] accidents [few words indistinct] the work place are rapidly increasing.

It is estimated that about 20-30 per cent of absences can be explained through the negative impact of the environment. Various civilization diseases are becoming more acute with the rising age of employees and a longer period of employment.

Proper utilization of the work day is undoubtedly the biggest source of work time reserves. It is estimated that waste of time on the shop floor ranges between 8-10 percent of shift time and is not smaller than losses caused by absences recorded during the nominal work time period. Should these losses be reduced by even a half, at least 140,000 people could be switched to other jobs.

The most acute work time losses are an effect of poor organization of work which is caused in turn by irregular deliveries of materials and tools to individual work-posts, by the lack of the necessary documentation for spare parts, troubles with machinery and equipment, lack of order on the shop floor.

Proper utilization of the work day leads to its lengthening. In Polish key industries, apart from plants with a non-stop production cycle, 4.2 percent overtime work hours more were recorded by every employee than in the preceding year. This phenomenon should be partly ascribed to the particularly high tasks posed before some branches of industry, and to disturbances in cooperation in the deliveries of raw materials and energy. However, the main reason for "overtime hours" is the poorly organized and intermittent work.

Work time is of such great value today that its full and effective utilization cannot be considered in a superficial manner. The attaining of this goal requires long-range ventures both in the sphere of education and [word indistinct] as well as a constant care for the improvement in the conditions of work, for the protection of employees' health, and last but not least for a rapid progress in work organization.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION MEETING--A friendly meeting of representatives of the central boards of trade unions of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the USSR has ended in Warsaw. The participants summed up the results of activities connected with the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They also discussed current problems of the international trade union movement and questions of consolidating the contacts and cooperation between the central boards of trade unions. They also discussed the problem of preparations for the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions, which will be held in Prague next month. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 78 LD]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SAILOR--PAP, Warsaw, 22 March--Polish leaders, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz have sent cables to Mrs Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz, the first woman to have singlehandedly sailed around the globe, with congratulations and best wishes. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1505 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD]

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 22 MAR

AU221218Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The RCP Central Committee opened a plenum today. The proceedings are chaired by RCP General Secretary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

--Improving the economic-financial leadership and planning;
--The working people's share of profits;
--Report on the strength, composition and organizational structure of the party on 31 December 1977;
--Report on the activities of party and state bodies and of mass organizations in 1977 to fulfill the party cadres policy;
--Report on the party's and state's international activities in 1977 and on the major directions to be followed in foreign activities in 1978;
--Draft resolution on solving the working people's proposals, notifications, complaints and applications;
--Organizational matters.

First secretaries of the party county committees who are not members of the Central Committee, various cadres from ministries, central institutions and mass organizations and editors in chief of central press organs are attending the plenum as guests. The plenum proceedings continue.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT JOINT NATIONALITY PLENUM 14 MAR

AU201250Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee General Secretary and President of Romania, at the joint plenary session of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality held in Bucharest 14 March]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, to begin with I want to extend warm greetings to the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality and to the participants in this meeting, as well as best wishes for success in their entire activity. (loud, prolonged applause)

Within the framework of the general concern with improving the entire party-state leadership's activity and with increasing the role of the people's masses in formulating and implementing the party's and state's policy, the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality play an important role as democratic forums offering an appropriate framework for discussing certain specific problems of the respective nationalities, as well as problems of a more general nature regarding the development of society and the improvement of the well-being and happiness of all our people.

We can state that in our concern for improving the production relations and insuring conditions for all working people, regardless of nationality, to participate in leading the socioeconomic units and all society, we have created a unique organizational framework, unequaled democratic forms that are higher than those in any past democracy and that insure that the people are able to consciously shape their own future, their socialist and communist future. (loud, prolonged applause)

The fundamental question of the party and state policy is the resolute implementation of the 11th congress decisions and those of the party national conference regarding the rapid development of the whole of our society, the improvement of all the people's material and cultural living standard, the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's firm advance toward communism. (loud applause)

As is known, in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan we have recorded remarkable successes in all fields of activity. In this period material production increased more than 25 percent and agriculture recorded an output of 19 million tons of grains annually; education, science and culture also developed.

Of particular importance is the decision to increase real remuneration by some 32 percent in 1976-80, compared with 20 percent as initially envisaged. The other social measures regarding the increase in pensions, children's allowances and other allowances are equally important. All this forcefully illustrates that everything that is being achieved in our fatherland by the joint efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, is designed to improve the people's material and cultural living standard--the supreme goal of the party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

In all counties and localities throughout our fatherland there is intensive activity going on in industrial, agricultural and social construction. One can actually say that there are industrial and social worksites in each locality and that the entire country is a large socialist worksite; our people are rebuilding their towns and villages on a new foundation and on new bases, they are developing and modernizing the forces of production, this being a sure guarantee for the success of the comprehensively developed socialist society and of communism in Romania. (loud applause) During the current 5-year plan we shall build 1 million apartments, apart from the some 250,000 dwellings that will be built by the citizens, especially in villages. Schools, youth hostels, hospitals and medical units, cultural houses and cultural homes will also be built. It is obvious that sustained efforts and the active participation of each citizen is needed to achieve all of these industrial, agricultural and social projects. We must say on this occasion too that all our people are working devotedly and enthusiastically to implement the 11th congress decisions, with the conviction that this is fully in keeping with their aspirations for well-being and happiness and with the interests of insuring the fatherland's independent future. (loud applause)

I meet and have talks with many foreign figures visiting our country and I must say that all note and appreciate our people's extensive and diligent creative activity. As a matter of fact, it is our excellent results in developing the forces of production, in improving the people's well-being, both at a material and cultural level, that contribute to the fact that our fatherland enjoys greater international appreciation and that it has won new friends in all parts of the world. All states, all peoples, and especially those in developing countries view the socialist construction in Romania as a policy that is in keeping with the aspirations for eliminating underdevelopment, for establishing a free, prosperous and independent life. (loud applause)

Romania's remarkable results in all fields forcefully prove the correctness of our party's policy, which is firmly based on the revolutionary concept of dialectical and historical materialism and is creatively applying the principles of scientific socialism, the general truths and laws to the concrete conditions in our country.

Once again I want to stress that the successes we have recorded are due to the fact that all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people are resolutely implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy, which is in keeping with their interests and aspirations for well-being, freedom and independence. (loud applause)

In proudly mentioning these great achievements and the high development rate we are recording we must never forget that there are still a number of shortcomings in our activity, that certain mistakes are being made and that, generally, we still have a great deal of work to do to implement the 11th party congress program, which has opened up long-term prospects for the country, including at least the period up to 1990. Taking this into consideration, we must take ever more determined action, we must be more exacting toward shortcomings and mistakes and must take firm measures to improve all activity and to rationally distribute and utilize the forces available to us to successfully fulfill the plans for the fatherland's socioeconomic development. We are fully confident that under the leadership of our communist party--the leading politicl force of our society--all people will know how to eliminate shortcomings and mistakes, they will know how to surmount difficulties, thus firmly implementing the excellent decisions set by the 11th congress and the party national conference and thus raising Romania, through their united activity, onto new peaks of civilization and progress. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, I have briefly referred to how the 11th congress decisions are being implemented because the nationality question and the policy of dealing with nationalities cannot be correctly understood and resolved if not within the framework of our general policy, within the revolutionary struggle and united work of building socialism and communism.

As is known, the RCP has always struggled against any national, racial discrimination, against anti-Semitism, nationalism and chauvinism of any kind; it has struggled for equal rights among all working people and among all the citizens in our fatherland.

Along with the establishment of worker-peasant power in Romania and in assuming its role as leading political force in society, our party proceeded to resolve the nationality question in a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist manner and to insure equal rights for all working people, for all citizens, regardless of nationality. All this is known and I do not now want to dwell on these matters. We can state that there is no field of activity in which people cannot express themselves resolutely or freely, in which they cannot utilize their creative capability while enjoying all the rights offered by our socialist society and everything that is being achieved in our country.

However, to be more precise and objective, I must admit that I have been more demanding toward certain citizens--they might even believe unjust. However, I have made this distinction not according to nationality criteria, but according to class criteria. Indeed, we have deprived certain citizens of the freedom to exploit and oppress other people. This measure against the exploiting classes and against people belonging to this class affected all past oppressors: Romanian, Hungarian, German and those of other nationalities. I believe that this way of dealing with this question is fully in keeping with the desire and interests of all working people in our fatherland, regardless of nationality, since it leads to the total elimination of the exploitation of man by man and to the building of the new socialist society in which all citizens enjoy the same rights, with the exception, of course, of the right to exploit and oppress other people. This actually proves the superiority of the socialist society we are building now. (loud applause)

In socialism we are achieving other principles of equality, other principles of ethics and equity based on work, on friendship and solidarity and on mutual assistance. We proceed from the fact that no one can live from the work of other people or without working; we proceed from the precondition that work--both manual and intellectual--is the only criterion for assessing each citizen, and for assessing the field in which each one can manifest his full capability, thus contributing to improving the level of material and cultural civilization of the entire working collective and the socialist fatherland. (loud applause)

I very much liked the words of Bela Szabo, from the Oradea "Infratirea" enterprises: He spoke about how the Romanian and Hungarian working people in that enterprise carry out their work, about how, generally speaking, the Romanian, Hungarian, German and the other nationalities work together in all plants, factories and institutions, cooperatives and in the villages of our fatherland. Indeed, the language of work is well understood in factories and institutes, and in the fields, whatever language is used--Romanian, Hungarian or German. This is true of work, but it is also true of science and technology. Indeed, machines use only one language, a universal language. The tendency is to build only machines whose language is understood by all, regardless of whether the people operating them speak Romanian, German, Hungarian, Russian, English or French. Such machines built through the united efforts of the working people in our country are, indeed, an expression of the creative capability of the workers class and of all our people who, as masters of their destiny, are freely building their own happy nature. (loud applause)

We are shaping a new, revolutionary humanism that gives priority to man, to the all-round assertion of his personality, now, however, encouraging individualism but increasing each one's responsibility to the working collective and to society. We proceed from the fact that the material and cultural well-being and true freedom of each can be achieved and asserted only within the framework of the people's general well-being, of freedom and independence. (loud applause)

It is within this framework that the nationality policy must be understood, as well as the problems connected with insuring equal rights for all the working people of Hungarian, German and other nationalities. Only within the framework of the working collective, of the fatherland's general development and of improving the country's level of civilization can one insure better conditions for the nationalities to express themselves. Any other approach to this question can only lead to misunderstanding and confusion and could harm the unity of efforts aimed at resolutely implementing the program on the all-round development of our fatherland.

In all its activity our party has proceeded and proceeds from the fact that it is not sufficient to only proclaim the principles of equal rights, just as it is not sufficient to only proclaim generally the principles of socialist equality and equity. The recognition and assertion of these principles are, of course, important, but they are not worth the paper they are written on if the material conditions are not insured to implement them. This is why, within the framework of the general policy of distributing the forces of production throughout the country--a primary requirement for building socialism and communism in our fatherland--the party has paid and is paying particular attention to developing industry, agriculture and the other economic branches also in counties and localities inhabited by working people of the coinhabiting nationalities. During these 2 days many things have been said about this question. These achievements are unanimously known, and the high growth rate of the production forces in many counties, including those inhabited by coinhabiting nationalities, is also known. They are counties in which the output has increased 2-3 times over or even 4 times in the past 10 years. During the current 5-year plan certain counties, including Bistrita-Nasaud, Salaj, Botosani and Vaslui, will achieve an increase of 4-5 times in the production value. The concern of the party and state for the forceful development of the forces of production throughout the country is an essential element of the policy of building socialism, a higher civilization in which there are no longer underdeveloped areas.

It is well known that this problem has not been resolved even by certain advanced capitalist countries whose territories include, indeed, very advanced areas, but also whole areas, provinces, regions that are very backward. It is understandable that this is the result of the anarchistic capitalist development of the forces of production of society. [paragraph continues]

In building socialism we have adopted, from this viewpoint as well, a new, revolutionary position--namely the position that we must create such material conditions that, wherever they live, our fatherland's citizens are able to reap the full benefit of the achievements of science and culture, that they are able to engage in work without having to leave their locality or county. This is one way of resolving a basic social problem, a way that is particularly appreciated by many peoples, not to speak of how it is appreciated in our country by all citizens, irrespective of nationality. In this way we are creating real conditions for true equality of rights and we are opening up opportunities for developing education, science and the cultural activity in all areas throughout the country. I believe it is no secret to anyone that without a solid material basis and without a strong industry and agriculture one cannot achieve progress in education and science, in cultural activity and generally in cultural life. Only by creating a strong material base will we be able to open up the road to general progress for society; this has been confirmed by the entire development of mankind, beginning with the primitive communal system up to the advanced capitalist society and the socialist society. What we are doing is preventing this process from progressing in an anarchistic spontaneous manner; we are guiding it by organizing the activity in a conscious manner to shorten the historic period of developing the forces of production and in this way to hasten the construction of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

At the same time, as I have already mentioned, we have developed education, science and culture by eliminating, long ago, the vestiges of the landowner-bourgeois system in these fields.

We have a well-organized educational system available--from the kindergarten to the university. The framework we have created insures the shaping of good workers and specialists in all fields of activity, as well as the education of youth in the spirit of the revolutionary dialectical-materialist concept of the world and life. We have established a close link between education, science and the production process, proceeding from the need for the school to provide a young person with a thorough training in a certain field apart from culture and general education, so that he is able to rapidly enter work and life, to secure appropriate living conditions for himself and his family and also to participate actively in the country's general development.

In some 7 to 8 years we have made great developments in scientific research; from the few institutes we had in 1967-1968 and in 1970 we now have dozens of institutes with more than 150,000 working people, including tens of thousands of researchers with advanced degrees. These institutions, these cadres are today able to resolve the most complex and complicated problems of developing technology and of scientific activity in all fields.

Within this general framework, education for the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania also developed in Hungarian, German and other languages although the people of other nationalities are less numerous. One can state that there is no field of higher education or research which the youth of our fatherland, irrespective of nationality, to not have access to and in which they are not able to use their capabilities freely.

I do not want to refer to material matters, to free education, to the hostels and cafeterias available to those who study in schools and faculties, because they are familiar to you. They are enjoyed by all young people in our fatherland to the same extent and without any distinction.

Undoubtedly, in firmly applying the nationality policy of equal rights, we have paid and are paying appropriate attention to insuring material conditions so that young people are able to study in their mother tongue, in the language of their choice. [paragraph continues]

Many statistics have been presented here in this connection; I do not want to refer to them. However, they demonstrate in a convincing manner the conditions created by our socialist society and by the party and state so that young people of Hungarian, German, Serbian and other nationalities are able to study in their own language.

One can certainly ask: Are there no shortcomings in our educational system? I have no intention whatsoever of letting anyone draw this conclusion. Actually, I spoke about this question not long ago. We are now preparing to discuss the law on education and, in formulating it, I have had many discussions with the comrades working in this field. Undoubtedly, the public discussion of this law will be an opportunity for a thorough analysis of what we have achieved, as well as of what has to be done from now on so that our educational system will meet the requirements of our society and those of science and human knowledge to an ever greater extent. It is obvious that we still have a number of shortcomings, quite serious ones, in the educational system, both regarding the teaching level and the content of tuition material where many improvements are necessary. These shortcomings are also felt--how could it be otherwise--in schools teaching the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. At the same time we have examined the law on insuring the people's health, which will be published soon. At that time, along with general health questions, we dealt with some shortcomings in medical education and established measures that will improve it. Certainly, this is also valid for the institutes teaching in the Romanian language and for those teaching in Hungarian.

I understand, however, that along with deficiencies of a general nature in this activity there are also certain specific deficiencies erroneously interpreted as specific deficiencies involved in the education in Hungarian, German or other languages. There are, certainly, shortcomings regarding textbooks in these respective languages, the content of teaching, the training and availability of teaching cadres and their level of general knowledge. I completely agree with the comrades who have stated that greater attention should be paid to improving the teachers' and professors' level of knowledge, including higher education. This is a general problem and the Ministry of Education and each county must take action to rapidly resolve this problem. Thus it is also necessary to pay appropriate attention to the cadres teaching in schools of the coinhabiting nationalities. At the same time, we must see that young people enter education and are distributed in an appropriate manner throughout the counties and localities whose language they speak. Generally speaking, we must take action to direct graduates--especially educational cadres but also medical and agricultural cadres--to their native localities, thus avoiding sending them from one part of the country to another, or from one part of the county to another. Undoubtedly, all these questions must also be better solved throughout the country in the educational institutes teaching in the language of coinhabiting nationalities. I believe that the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality, the Ministry of Education and Instruction and the county educational bodies must thoroughly examine the problems raised here and seek solutions to rapidly eliminate deficiencies and insure an improvement of the entire activity in this field.

The same thing can be said about the artistic-cultural activity. Many things have been said here about the scope of this activity and I do not want to dwell on it. You are familiar with the attention paid by our party to the educational-political activity of shaping the new man, armed with the revolutionary concept of the world; you are familiar with the role the party attributes, within this framework, to the artistic-cultural activity. The "Song to Romania" festival has opened up great prospects for the extensive participation by the people for the assertion of the creative capabilities of all our people. The results of the first festival, as well as the first stage of the second, forcefully illustrate the correctness of this measure; the active participation, together with the Romanian working people, of the working people of Hungarian, German and other nationalities in this great educational-cultural movement.

You are also familiar with the activity carried out by artistic institutions, radio and television which have certainly recorded excellent results but which certainly could do more. An eloquent example of our party's and state's concern for the cultural life of the coinhabiting nationalities is the fact that Romania has six Hungarian language theaters--not to mention the activity of cultural houses where there are no theaters--two German language theaters and one good Yiddish language theater--one of the few that exists in the world. Our concern now is to see that the activity of all these artistic and cultural institutions meets the requirements of our party and our society.

Positive results have also been recorded by the press, and artistic-literary creativity and extensive reference has been made to this. There are many publications in Romanian, Hungarian, German and other languages. If I worked out the ratio, I could not say that, for instance, there are less publications in Hungarian; as for the press, the ratio of publications to the number of inhabitants shows that there are a greater number of publications per inhabitant in Hungarian than in Romanian. However, quantity is not the question in discussion because from this viewpoint and from the point of the press and information media and of the educational-political activity we are not doing badly as a whole regarding the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. As for content, there are still certain deficiencies. Therefore, it would be advisable for the nationality councils to pay greater attention to qualitative and subject matters along with their concern for quantitative matters, all the more so since the national conference, in expanding the guidelines set by the 11th congress, decided that we should aim at a new quality in all fields of activity. There is room for better quality, for a new quality in the field of culture, literature, art and press. (loud applause)

As I was told during yesterday's discussions, certain questions about cadres and their training were raised, as well as the question of continuing to insure an appropriate number of cadres. The Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Ministry of Education and Instruction, the party bodies, together with the Councils of German and Hungarian Nationality, must take all necessary measures to resolve these problems by eliminating existing deficiencies and insuring the necessary training for cadres in all sectors. I also believe that it is necessary for the political publishing house to publish a greater number of volumes in Hungarian and German, so that ideological and political books are insured in the language preferred by the people. As for scientific and technical books, it is especially necessary to print works disseminating science and technology in the languages of coinhabiting nationalities so as to help disseminate this knowledge among the people to a great extent.

All these questions are easy to solve; firm action must be taken to rapidly eliminate the negative state of affairs I have referred to.

Proceeding from the existence of certain deficiencies in one field or another we must see and understand everything that is being achieved in our country. We do have shortcomings--as I have mentioned--in all fields. Certainly, we will continue to have them. I believe that there has never been a society, even a communist society, to develop to such an extent that it can completely avoid deficiencies and shortcomings. Certainly, along with the development of the level of knowledge and training, such shortcomings must be as few as possible and when they exist they must be discovered, understood and eliminated in time--which is, in fact, done by our party in all fields of activity. However, it is essential to do all we can to not permit, by any means, the distortion of our party's policy, the violation of the state laws and to insure the firm application of socialist legality in all social life. (loud applause)

You know very well that our party has had a firm position toward the mistakes, distortions and illegal actions in the past. [paragraph continues]

As for the German nationality, at one time, immediately after the war, quite serious offenses were committed; however, we have long since proceeded to eliminate them completely, to right wrongs and to eliminate their consequences. This is how we have generally acted in cases of violation of laws at a given time in our country. In conformity with the decisions set by the 9th, 10th and 11th congresses and by the plenary sessions of our Central Committee and in accordance with the country's laws, we have taken and are taking firm action to eliminate any offenses, any illegal actions so as to place our social relations on the basis of clear norms and laws which are compulsory for all people and which regulate both the rights and duties of all the citizens in our country. We are firmly determined to insure the resolute implementation of the constitution's provisions of the country's laws and of the decisions of the party Central Committee and of congresses, thus insuring the democratic development of the society and the strengthening of socialist legality in our fatherland. (loud applause)

Within the framework of developing socialist democracy, we concern ourselves to a great extent with creating conditions, so that the working people, regardless of nationality, are able to participate actively in leading all sectors of the economic and social life. We insure for each citizen in our fatherland the opportunity to approach the party-state bodies with personal problems, bodies from which they can seek solutions or an appropriate answer. We also insure conditions so that all the citizens in our fatherland are able to approach the party-state bodies--from top to bottom--with any problem of general interest, thus making their contribution to revealing certain deficiencies, shortcomings and mistakes and to eliminating them. I must state that we particularly appreciate the fact that a great number of working people--Romanian, Hungarian, German and other ntionalities--approach the party-state bodies not only with personal problems but also with many problems of a general nature. If I was to consider the total of letters we receive at the Central Committee, an ever greater part refers to problems of general interest regarding certain disorders or proposals for the proper operation of various sectors of activity. This is proof of the increased awareness and responsibility of the citizens for the proper operation of socioeconomic units and for the country's general development. (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, I have repeatedly mentioned the existence of people of Hungarian origin in Romania, the existence of Germans, Serbians or other nationalities, as well as the existence in neighboring countries of people of Romanian origin. This is the result of the historic development, of the coexistence as neighbors of the peoples in this part of the world.

Speaking about Romania, I want to mention once again that history is full of conclusions regarding the joint struggle of the Romanian, Hungarian, German and other working peoples against oppression and inequality. At the same time, everything that has been achieved, both in the past and especially during the years of socialist construction, is the result of the united work of all citizens in our fatherland. All great achievements we have recorded on the road to building the comprehensively developed socialist society are due primarily to the efforts made by the working people, regardless of nationality--Romanian, Hungarian, German, Serbian--by all our people who, in complete unity, are resolutely implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy. (loud, prolonged applause)

At the same time, history offers inumerable examples regarding the policy practiced by the dominating classes, by reactionary circles--regardless of nationality--of creating enmity between the working people of different nationalities so as to be able to subjugate them, to oppress and more easily dominate them. Certainly, things are quite complex. We should take into consideration the entire development of international life, the policy practiced by former empires and the imperialist policy to understand the complexity of this situation. The policy of creating enmity among small peoples and among working people of different nationalities has always been the foundation of domination and oppression. [paragraph continues]

I completely agree with those comrades who stressed that it is good for the working people--especially youth--to constantly refresh their memory with these teachings so that they will never forget that racism and chauvinism, of any kind, have always been a weapon in the hands of reactionary circles. Today, too, they are instruments used by reactionary circles to sow enmity and to raise obstacles on the road to building socialism and achieving peace and international cooperation.

Indeed, as several comrades have stated in their speeches, the problems that need to be solved in Romania--including those linked to the nationalities in our country--are the concern of all of us. We resolve them in a democratic manner and in the interest of the firm progress of society and we will not permit anyone to interfere in our domestic affairs, to try, in one way or another, to harm the unity of the working people in Romania in their struggle for building socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

On other occasions, too, I have spoken about the fact that in resolving humanitarian problems appropriately and in conformity with the principles of our society, we will by no means encourage certain tendencies, especially activities carried out from outside, to lure and make certain Romanian citizens of German nationality or of other nationalities, including the Romanians, leave their fatherland in the vain hope of finding a warmer place and an easier life somewhere else. Indeed, such incentives from abroad have nothing in common with humanitarian principles and even less in common with our revolutionary humanism; they are directed against the personality and interests of those to whom they are addressed. We must firmly expose and reject this activity by reactionary circles and by the foreign press and radio stations: the place of our fatherland's citizens is nowhere else, even if at a given moment they could find an easier life away from where they were born, where their parents and ancestors lived and where, through united work and struggle, the new system is being built which, through all it achieves, proves to be superior to any system based on exploitation and oppression. (loud, prolonged applause)

We must not forget for a single moment that we are living in a stage of deep changes, of intensive struggle, a state in which both difficulties and many new problems emerge and this requires us to orient ourselves to proceed on the just road to victory. Unfortunately, as in any struggle, there are still hesitations and people who cannot keep abreast of the new, revolutionary pace. There are still certain people--true, just a few--who try to hide their incapability, cowardice and, sometimes--why not say so--their dishonesty, people who leave a marching column, to use a military term, withdrawing or lagging behind and slandering by all means available those who continue their triumphant march forward. Some of these people listen to all kinds of calumnies and promises by certain circles from abroad. For, unfortunately, there still exist plastic and morally weak elements who, for two pieces of gold or silver, for a bowl of lentils or goulash go to serve foreign circles. Such people have always existed--in all nationalities--and will, unfortunately, continue to exist. The process of shaping and forming the new man's revolutionary awareness is a long process and it seems that some people--if I may use a medical term this time--remain immune, they are too intoxicated by past vices and retrograde ideas and cannot or do not want to understand, and do not accept help to understand the new realities. And in the end, willy-nilly, they fall into the hands of the most reactionary circles abroad. Needless to say, such people--whether Romanians, Hungarian, Germans or people of other nationalities--have nothing in common with our society or with our social ideals. We must help those who falter, even those who cannot keep the pace must be helped to advance at their own pace; but those who defect to the enemy camp outright must be treated with all the scorn they deserve! (loud applause) We do not level groundless charges against anyone and we never have. We should not expect more from people than they are capable of giving. Differences exist not only between the various ways of building socialism but also between peoples' physical and moral traits, between their power to grasp things, and their creative and working styles, and these differences will always exist. [paragraph continues]

This is natural. It is a natural law, which will not disappear in a communist society either. Of course, communism can and must help people increase their awareness and their working powers, but physical and intellectual equality cannot be achieved, and it would be nonsense to demand it. Therefore, we must not blame anyone for not being able to keep pace with our rate of development. We must patiently help people fit into their jobs and give as much as they can, but of course, in keeping with the socialist principles, they will be remunerated according to their work. Because it is evident that under a socialist system--and this will probably be taken into account under a communist system, too--while we cannot demand from a person more than he can give, neither can we remunerate for more than his work is worth. No one can expect to stand aside and receive as much as another, who--to use a popular expression--rolls up his sleeves and works indefatigably, day and night, for the triumph of socialism and communism. (loud applause)

In our political-educational activities we must undoubtedly take realities into account and act accordingly. It would be very mistaken to take our wishes as realities and to ignore the fact that the process of developing the new, socialist awareness and of eliminating the outdated and backward concept, including certain old customs--inmured as a result of certain developments and social relations of the past--cannot be completed overnight. We must work patiently and carry out intensive political-educational activities. I am not of course referring to party work now--where problems are treated at a higher level--but to the political and educational activities which concern all the citizens of the fatherland. The process of eliminating outdated concepts will of course be a lengthy one. But, the faster we develop the production forces, raise the level of mechanization and automation of production and of agriculture, in keeping with the development of education and science, and, of course, the better political-educational activities, and keep abreast of all these developments the better they deal with this problem, the more rapidly will this process be completed.

I would not like people to understand from this that the political-educational activities could not become, at a given moment, an important force capable of exercising a strong impact on the development of the production forces; but this will be the outcome, so to speak, of quantitative accumulation in the educational field, the outcome of a lengthy process of education, which will bring about the shaping of a new man armed with superior concepts and aware of the need to do his best for the development of the production forces. There is a mutually affecting link between the production forces and social awareness or revolutionary awareness, which means that they cannot be considered separately. Under the conditions prevailing in our country it is evident that the production forces are playing an important role: they now have the mission of contributing to the general development of the country and to activating all educational activities. It is evident that the one and only task of workers employed at Infratirea, 23 August, Clujeana [names of plants], in Cimpia Turzii or Tirgu Mures is to make sure that the machines and equipment function flawlessly, and to obtain the largest possible output, high economic efficiency, and rapid increases in labor productivity. This does not mean that they are not interested in cultural activities; they are greatly interested in them and they need a good play or a good book, a good movie and good music, they need time to dance and to amuse themselves. All these are part and parcel of the huge process of revolutionary changes in society and of shaping the new man, who is consciously acting to build the future he wants. (lively applause)

Within the framework of this process--at both national and international level--the various nationalities and peoples are coming closer together, and their friendship is developing.

There is no doubt that in our country, too, the process of bringing together and strengthening the fraternity among Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, among all citizens, irrespective of nationality, constitutes a law-governed process, a dialectical process, which cannot be checked by anyone, and which we must not halt, but on the contrary, as revolutionaries, must help it along and consciously steer it. This is precisely the role of our party as the leading political force in society. By this we understand not that we should make mountains out of molehills, or concentrate on certain deficiencies, but that we should focus on the positive things that we share, on everything that can lead to strengthening friendship and brotherhood. I repeat, we do of course insure the right and material possibilities for each person to use his own mother tongue, but not if it is to the detriment of another language.

In Romania, in order to be employed in any field, aside from one's mother tongue one must also know Romanian; without knowing Romanian, a person will inevitably find himself limited in his capability to profit from the **full** equality of rights and to assert himself in any field of activity. If we consider the problem in a wider context, and if we take into account international trends, it becomes **even** more evident that we must pay great attention to several international languages without which we will not be able to take an active part in material exchanges, and even less in cultural exchanges among peoples. This is why it is compulsory for our youth to learn at least two international languages. This is no encroachment on individual freedom or against the freedom to study in one's own mother tongue. On the contrary, we want every person to master his own mother tongue to perfection, but we believe that without learning international languages our youth will not be able to participate in international cooperation at a time when international cooperation is continuously developing and will expand even more after the triumph of socialism and communism throughout the world. No, we do not for a moment think of substituting the study of the Romanian language for that of Hungarian, English, Russian, German or French. On the contrary, we believe that mastering one's own mother tongue and knowing at least two international languages is a must, just as in our country, knowing Romanian aside from one's mother tongue is a must for the implementation of genuinely equal rights and for full participation in building socialism and communism in Romania. (loud applause)

I should like to add a few words on the activities of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German nationality. As I said at the very beginning, their activities are part and parcel of our party's and state's policy of creating extensive democratic organizations, through which the working people, the citizens of our fatherland belonging to all social strata, are able to participate actively in the leadership of society. Naturally, the major forums of such participation are the party bodies and organizations, in which the working people of Hungarian and German nationality are also participating actively and in an organized manner in mapping out and implementing the general policies of the country. We can justifiably state that in Romania the [members of coinhabiting] nationalities do contribute to resolving the general questions concerning the development of the fatherland and the building of the new system through party organizations and state bodies, as deputies in the Grand National Assembly and in people's councils, and as members of the councils of working people in socioeconomic units. This is undoubtedly the major and essential framework that guarantees genuine equality of rights. In the future, too, we must see to it that representatives of the working people of other nationalities participate actively in all those bodies, including the executive bodies, thus contributing to satisfactorily solving the numerous and complex problems of our development, of international activities, and of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The same applies to the activities of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German nationality. [paragraph continues]

These councils must carry out more intensive and better organized activities, and assist in studying and examining both problems of general interest, which they cannot ignore, and especially specific problems concerning the life of their respective nationalities, problems which they must then present to the party and state bodies and see through to their satisfactory solution. At the same time, I believe that these councils--at both central and country level--must participate in general activities of political education and of shaping the new, socialist awareness.

In this context, I believe that the press, radio and television, both in Romanian and in Hungarian and German, must play a more active role in political-educational activities aimed at fighting retrograde concepts and at shaping the new man, the builder of socialism. Once again I want to insist on the important role that must be played by literature and art, and by cultural-artistic activities; conditions must be insured so that they can be pursued in the languages of the nationalities. I want to insist equally on the need to closely coordinate these activities in one harmonious stream within the framework of the "Song to Romania" festival. Regardless of the language in which they are carried out, the political, cultural and educational activities must share a common language; that of dialectical and historical materialism, of scientific socialism, of our party's program, which is the expression of creative Marxism-Leninism in Romania. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, while concerned with the problems raised by the development of our society, and while seeking the most appropriate solutions to unswervingly implement the 11th congress decisions, we are also actively participating in international life. We are aware that we must consistently contribute to achieving a new, democratic policy in the world, to implementing the principles of equal rights among states, or respect for the independence and sovereignty of each nation, of noninterference in their internal affairs and renunciation of the use or threat of force in international life.

At the national conference I spoke in detail about the international problems that characterize the current stage in mankind's development. We will probably discuss some of them again at the Central Committee plenum, in the light of the events of the past few months which have fully confirmed both the decisions of the 11th congress and those of the national conference. In the few months since the national conference, life has demonstrated the correctness of our views on the sharpening of international contradictions, and on the struggle for spheres of influence and zones of domination which creates grave dangers for the peoples' independence and for international peace and cooperation. We would like to be proven wrong by reality but, unfortunately, realities are even bleaker than we presented them at the national conference. Even the conclusion of the Belgrade meeting with unsatisfactory results demonstrates that the trend toward detente is still rather fragile. True, in Madrid, as well as several meetings on specific problems in the meantime. However, in view of the lessons of Belgrade, all European peoples must intensify their efforts so that, by the next meeting in Madrid, relations among the European states should improve, and economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation expand. Perseverance must also be shown in seeking solutions to conflicts such as Cyprus. The European countries must of course contribute to solving other conflicts in the world as well, conflicts whose existence was felt at Belgrade, and which sever to demonstrate yet again the increasing interdependence between the various areas of the world and between various states. The existence of conflicts in a certain area reflects on other areas, while detente, peace and cooperation are increasingly becoming a general, international must. This is why it is urgently necessary to achieve a new policy on our continent, as throughout the world; a policy of equal cooperation among all the states in the world.

We are firmly determined to do our best to further actively contribute to solving the complex international problems, including the problems of disarmament and those concerning the new world economic order, so that reason can triumph on our planet and the world can become a better and more just place. A world of international peace and cooperation. (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, in concluding I want to express my conviction that the activities of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationality--which were reshuffled at yesterday's plenums--will increasingly better meet the requirements of the new stage of development of our society. Together with the other member bodies of the socialist unity front, and led by our party, these councils will undoubtedly make an even more important contribution to solving all the problems concerning the development of our fatherland, and at the same time, to solving their specific problems, which in their final analysis are also general problems,since their solution leads to the strengthening of the solidarity and brotherhood between the working people, to the victory of the struggle to implement the 11th congress program, to a better life in our country, to insuring the happiness of all our people, and the independence and sovereignty of the country. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I wish you, dear comrades, success in your future activities, good health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP". The audience stands up and cheers at length for the RCP, for the Central Committee, for the party general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

CEAUSESCU ASKS PAKISTAN TO COMMUTE BHUTTO'S SENTENCE

AU222103Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has sent messages to Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and to Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, chief marial law administrator and head of that country's government. The messages appeal against the execution of the sentence and for commuting the death sentence pronounced in the case of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former prime minister of Pakistan.

WARSAW PACT MEMBERS HOLD MAP EXERCISES

AU231032Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Mar 78 p 5 AU

[Text] In accordance with a coordinated joint command program, command and staff map exercises were held in the Socialist Republic of Romania from 14 to 21 March 1978 with the operations staffs of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR Armed Forces.

The exercise was supervised by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, Commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, with the participation of the Bulgarian defense minister, Army General D. Dzhurov, and the Romanian national defense minister, Col Gen Ion Coman.

SZABO-LED DELEGATION VISITS USSR 15-22 MAR

AU221825Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Mar 78 AU

[Text] An RCP delegation led by Aleksandru Szabo, member of the Central Auditing Commission and deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union for an exchange of experience 15-22 March at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, as well as at certain ministries and secondary and higher educational institutes. The delegation became acquainted with the activity carried out in a number of cultural and artistic establishments in Moscow and Kiev and was received by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

VISITING DPRK DELEGATION MEETS WITH MIHAI DALEA

LD212036Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 21 March AGERPRES--The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Homeland's Reunification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Ho Giang-suk, member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, general secretary of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Homeland's Reunification, that is visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the SUF National Council.

The talk on the occasion referred to the current concerns of the two political organizations, as well as to the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Unity Front and the Democratic Front for the Homeland's Reunification.

The delegation had also talks at the Bucharest municipal council of the Socialist Unity Front and saw round the ready-mades and knitwear factory of Bucharest.

ANDREI RECEIVES MOROCCAN PARTY DELEGATION 20 MAR

LD202030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Mar, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Union Socialist des Fores Populaires of Morocco, led by Abderahim Bouabid, first secretary, paid a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the visit, the representatives of the U.S.F.P. had an interview at the C.C. of the R.C.P., with Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., when views and information was exchanged on the current concerns and activity of the two parties, the development of the relations of friendship between the R.C.P. and the U.S.F.P., between the two countries and peoples.

The delegation had meetings with representatives of several institutions, visits (?to) economic units, social, cultural and historical establishments.

JORDANIAN MINISTER, ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVE 21 MAR

AU211643Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, minister of supplies [position as heard] of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived today in Bucharest at the head of an economic delegation.

MEDIA TREATMENT OF ALDO MORO'S ABDUCTION REPORTED

AU2208402 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 17 March carries on page 6 a 400-word report on Aldo Moro's abduction, in which it states that "the kidnaping was claimed by a terrorist group which called itself 'the Red Brigades' in a telephone call to ANSA." The item further cites protests by Italian and foreign personalities, Italian trade unions and the Italian Communist Party, and the steps taken by the authorities to find the kidnapers.

Romanian dailies up to 20 March carry further reports on the widespread searches organized in Italy. In an 18 March item in SCINTEIA the Red Brigades are described as "an extremist organization." There is no further comment or speculation as to the affiliation or foreign contacts of this organization.

Romanian radio reports were practically identical to the press versions.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

AU2218262 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Comrade academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, director general of the Central Chemistry Institute, today received Prof Dr (Helmut Benet), deputy rector of the Technical University of Darmstadt, FRG.

On this occasion, the West German professor presented Comrade Elena Ceausescu with the book "Researches in the Field of the Synthesis and Characterization of Macromolecular Processes" written by the Central Chemistry Institute under Comrade Elena Ceausescu's guidance and published in the German language in cooperation with the Darmstadt Technical University. He also expressed thanks for the honor of being received and stressed the importance of cooperation between the higher institute whose rector he is and the Bucharest Central Chemistry Institute.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed words of appreciation for the results of cooperation between the Bucharest institute and the Darmstadt Technical University and voiced the conviction that exchanges between them will continue to expand and diversify, as well as exchanges between other research and educational institutes in the two countries in their mutual interests and those of progress and science generally.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO LIBYA RECEIVED--On ending his mission, Nicolae Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was received by 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs, who extended sincere greetings and wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the head of the Libyan state, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During the ensuing talk, both sides referred to the state of economic cooperation and expressed the desire to accelerate and diversify this cooperation. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU]

ROMANIAN HISTORIANS IN U.S.--During its visit to the United States at the invitation of U.S. universities, the delegation of Romanian historians led by Maj Gen Dr Ilie Ceausescu visited Boston. Papers were presented before the students and specialists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the most important events of the Romanian people's struggle for independence. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU]

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Djuranovic

LD221544Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. They compared notes on the countries' social-political and economic development, the state of bilateral relations, and certain international questions. It was concluded with satisfaction that relations and co-operation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are developing favourably in all areas, the economic field in particular.

Also discussed were the process of detente, the outcome of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the international economic situation.

Visits Rijeka

LD221542Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Rijeka--Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Rijeka today, where he learned about the new oil port in Omisalj on the island of Krk and the building of the Yugoslav oil pipeline. He then toured the construction site of the Kopno-Krk bridge, where all underwater work has just been completed and where the erection of two arches has begun.

Further Report

LD222034Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, and the members of his delegation arrived today for a 1-day official visit to Rijeka. He first visited the oil offloading terminal on the island of Krk. About 5 million tons of oil annually will flow through the Yugoslav pipeline to Czechoslovakia, which is one of the cocreditors in the pipeline's construction. It is hoped that oil will start to flow through the pipeline by the end of this year.

The eminent Czech guest then toured the bulk freight terminal at Bakar, which is also utilized by Czech industry. Afterwards, the Czech foreign minister visited Rijeka port and was informed about its further development. On this occasion, Minister Chnoupek granted a short interview to our colleague Mirko Blazevic.

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Czech fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] I take this opportunity to stress once again that during the course of my official visit to Yugoslavia I have had the special pleasure of visiting Croatia, Rijeka and the island of Krk. There are a number of reasons for this: Above all, the oil pipeline which will convey oil to Czechoslovakia begins at Krk. This pipeline is the joint project of two socialist countries, or rather of three socialist countries including Hungary. We are cooperating to insure the further progress of good work on the oil pipeline. As concerns Rijeka port, I am pleased to have been able to see this and to become acquainted with the problems involved. This is one of the most important ports through which freight reaches Czechoslovakia and one of the main arteries of our export and import traffic. As I have been informed here, these exports and imports represent virtually one-third of the total traffic of Rijeka port.

I consider that this is good evidence of the cooperation of our fraternal countries. I am sure that this cooperation at Rijeka port opens wide opportunities and that our exports and imports through your well-equipped port will continue to increase in the future. [end recording]

LJUBICIC VISITS ALGERIA, MEETS WITH BOUMEDIENE

For reportage on the visit to Algeria of Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his talks with President Houari Boumediene, see the North Africa section of the 23 March issue of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

TITO CONGRATULATES SHAHANSHAH ON IRANIAN NEW YEAR

AU231053Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 78 p 1 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the Iranian new year, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Iranian Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi:

"It is with special pleasure that on the occasion of the new year holiday I send to Your Imperial Majesty, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples as well as on my own behalf, the most sincere congratulations and best wishes for your personal happiness and for constant progress and the happy future of the friendly Iranian people."

ASSEMBLY APPLAUDS TITO VISITS TO U.S., UK

LD221906Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (TANJUG)--[The] Foreign Policy Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber assessed at a session today that President Tito's recent talks with U.S. President Carter and British Prime Minister Callaghan are a great contribution to the expansion and stability of long-term cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries and to the world affirmation of the policy of non-alignment.

The committee's session today was devoted to President Tito's recent visits to the United States and Great Britain and to the results of the Belgrade meeting on European Security and Cooperation Conference.

The Foreign Policy Committee stressed that President Tito's meetings with top leaders of United States and Great Britain are a new and significant event in Yugoslavia's international relations and in President Tito's tireless efforts within his peace mission-efforts for full equality and democratic relations in the international community and for the just and consistent settlement of current questions in the world situation today.

TANJUG REVIEWS PRINCIPLES OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD221422Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

["Universal Principle of China's Foreign Policy"--TANJUG headline; "Pool" item]

[Text] Peking, March 22 (TANJUG)--The new Chinese Constitution proclaims peaceful coexistence the universal principle of China's foreign policy.

In the former, 1975, constitution, proletarian internationalism [was] featured as the fundamental principle of China's foreign policy, whereas peaceful coexistence was mentioned only in connection with "states with different social systems". This was, in effect, a "division" identical to the Soviet.

The new Chinese Constitution now specifies the need for the socialist countries, too, to be guided in their relations by strict adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The conclusions adopted at the recent session of the All-National Chinese Congress indicate that China continues viewing the Soviet Union as the chief adversary, with "social-imperialism" ascribed to it.

The People's Republic of China has been and continues to strive for the equality of all countries, big and small, for the big not to jeopardize the small, for the powerful not to impose on the weak nor the rich on the poor, Hua Kuo-feng set out in his report at the session of the All-National Chinese Congress. Hua Kuo-feng spoke against all forms of "monopoly in international affairs".

The All-National Chinese Congress has urged a "broadest front of united struggle against the hegemony of the superpowers" to be formed in the world. This, too, is written down in the new Chinese constitution. China sees the front as a rallying in "close ranks" of the international proletariat, oppressed peoples world-wide, and socialist and all "Third-World" countries.

The Chinese theory on the "inevitability of war" is also modified by a new formulation qualifying "war as inevitable as long as imperialism or social-imperialism exist". Accompanying this assertion is that war "can be postponed", but that it depends on the forces opposed to war.

Otherwise, Hua Kuo-feng did not fail to pay tribute and express "resolute support" to the nonaligned movement, which "plays an active role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegenomism".

As to Chinese relations with the Soviet Union and the U.S., it cannot be said that the All-Chinese Congress has indicated any policy changes.

China's conditions for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union still are a status quo along the frontiers, withdrawal of both armies' units from disputed areas and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia; only then negotiations can start.

China's conditions for the normalization of relations with the U.S. are for the U.S. to break with Taiwan and renounce its support to the puppet government there. To liberate the "sacred territory of Taiwan" has for the first time become a constitutional obligation of the People's Republic of China.

As to the Chinese attitude towards Western Europe, a new accent is China's wish for the "second world" (developed) countries to "strengthen their relations as much as possible with the Third World countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence".

As to Asian countries, a more dynamic foreign policy for China is indicated.

PRC STUDY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAGREB

LD230600Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--The study delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, which is paying a visit of several days to our country, today arrived in Zagreb.

At the Esplanade Hotel the guests were welcomed and greeted by the LCY Central Committee member Melita Singer, chairman of the Commission for International Cooperation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and by Dr Ivan Perio, director of the Center for Ideological-Theoretical Work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC AMBASSADOR

LD222301Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Chang Hai-feng, PRC ambassador in the SFRY, on a farewell visit. During the talks, satisfaction was expressed regarding the constant upward trend in friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC, ties which were given special significance and impetus by the visit to the PRC by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic.

CAMBODIAN PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO TITO

LD221709Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Khieu Samphan, president of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, has sent a message to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president. The message has been conveyed via the SFRY Embassy in Phnom Penh.

DOLANC RECEIVES LEADER OF SPANISH POPULAR SOCIALISTS

LD221835Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22, (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, Executive Committee secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today received Enrique Tierno Galvan, president of t the Spanish Popular Socialist Party, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference.

Their friendly talk covered Yugoslav-Spanish relations and the two countries' internal situation. The Spanish visitor learned from Executive Committee Secretary Dolanc about preparations for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia 11th Congress. Also discussed were topical questions concerning international affairs.

BORBA REJECTS AUSTRIAN PROPOSAL ON MINORITIES PROBLEM

AU221952Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Z.M. commentary: "Pahr's 'Proposal']

[Excerpts] Two reports have reached us almost simultaneously from neighboring Austria which, in a manner that has already become typical, tell about the state of morale in a country whose officials have been trying stubbornly and for a long time through a process of assimilation and pressure to eliminate a problem which is very important in any consideration of Yugoslav-Austrian relations--the problem of minorities.

Along with Willibald Pahr's statement that "it is in both the Austrian and Yugoslav interests to consider our bilateral relations separately from the problem of the national group in Carinthia," another report has reached us that at the end of this month a trial will be held of Carinthian Slovenes who participated in the agitation to implement the regulations on the display and use of bilingual signs, something that is envisaged by the State Treaty.

The nonfulfillment of internationally sanctioned obligations has thus found itself in constant and sharp conflict with attempts to maintain and develop mutual relations, the development of which--is it necessary to stress this at all?--is incompatible with a unilateral revision of the State Treaty, something that has for a long time been the official orientation of Austrian policy.

During the period of the transformation of Vienna's initial policy of the silent revision of the treaty--a policy which was first convered by a cloak of procrastination in implementing the obligations--into a gross violation of the minority's elementary rights, it was said on several occasions that Vienna's way of dictating the conditions was unacceptable. It has been frequently pointed out that Yugoslavia is determined that all provisions of the State Treaty should be adhered to, and it is also clear that the position of the Slovene and Croat minorities cannot be resolved outside the State Treaty. Everything else--including a "separation of the problem" proposed by Minister Pahr--undermines the foundations of good-neighborly relations.

16-20 MAR MEDIA TREATMENT OF MORO KIDNAPING REPORTED

AU212005 [Editorial Report AU] The two Belgrade dailies, BORBA and POLITIKA, carry front page and extensive coverage of the kidnaping of Italian Christian Democratic leader Aldo Moro. While BORBA carries exclusively TANJUG reports on the kidnaping and the subsequent search for the kidnapers without any commentary POLITIKA carries reports by its Rome special correspondent Slobodan Aleksendric and on 17 March, on page two, also carries a commentary by Z. Zujovic entitled "Attack on Democracy".

In its first report on 17 March on the kidnaping BORBA via a TANJUG report from Rome says that Italy is now in a delicate situation similar to that in 1948 when an attempt was made on Palmiro Togliatti's life. It also reports that the Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. POLITIKA's Rome correspondent on 17 March also reports that the Red Brigades have assumed responsibility for the kidnaping and that "they wanted to demonstrate that the government has no authority, that Italian democratic institutions do not function and that the public should know this." It adds that this is exactly what neofascists think. POLITIKA's commentary by Z. Zujovic on 17 March says that the kidnaping was carried out by a "well-organized terrorist organization" and that the Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for the act. The Red Brigades, as well as other terrorist groups in Italy, have failed so far to threaten bourgeois society; rather they are more likely to "provoke undemocratic, dictatorial solutions by preparing the psychological climate for them," Zujovic says.

In reports of 18, 19 and 20 March, BORBA and POLITIKA concentrate on the search for Aldo Moro and his kidnapers and Italian political activity connected with the search quoting various Italian newspapers on this subject. They also mention reports that this criminal act was carried out by professionals at someone else's order and that suspicions are extended to "international centers and centers of subversive activities."

In its "At the Center of Attention" program, which followed the 1800 GMT main newscast on 16 March, Belgrade Radio carried a 20-minute panel discussion conducted by Cedomir Vuckovic with the participation of POLITIKA's Rome correspondent Slobodan Aleksendric TANJUG's Rome correspondent Rade Vukcevic, and others. During the discussion it was said that it was difficult to know who carried out the kidnaping, but the Red Brigades have claimed credit for the deed, as has another terrorist organization. Regardless of what these organizations call themselves, however, they "all serve the right wing."

It was also noted that terrorist activity in Italy has doubled in the 1976-1977 period and that this "cycle of increased terrorist activity coincides with the increased influence of the workers movement." The participants in the discussion also noted that the "roots of the terrorist activity go very deep" and that it can be said that there "exists a planned underground strategy aimed at eliminating the participation of the Italian leftwing and the trade union movement in a solution of the Italian crisis."

VJESNIK ON LCY COOPERATION WITH PARTIES OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU1710007Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Zeljko Brihta commentary: "Parties and Circles"

[Excerpts] Some people would like to know what secretaries of the Central Committees of the parties of nine socialist countries--21 of them, including an observer from a 10th party from Vietnam--said to each other recently when, as has been reported, they met in Budapest to discuss "international ideological" topics.

It is clear that one can never learn everything--this would be too much--and also people sometimes work and negotiate better behind tightly closed doors and windows; however, there is still a big difference between everything and nothing and there are many possibilities for disillusioning those who would--perhaps from pure malice--say: Those who keep silent are concealing something.

Some self-appointed "experts" in the "West" have claimed that the secretaries of these central committees met again--they met in Sofia last year--to coordinate their propaganda against the neutron bomb," "to settle accounts" with "Eurocommunism" and to discuss the European conference in Belgrade.

"Publicly" and "Secretly"

The fact that "experts on Eastern countries" have multiplied to such an extent, experts who are on the outside trying to find out what is happening inside these countries, just like a blind chicken trying to find grain, is not necessarily a sign of anticommunist antipathy. It can also be the result of the gap between supply and demand, reflecting interest and a quest for more knowledge on the basis of information obtained, a gap which is sometimes not closed in the best possible manner and to the benefit of the cause itself. For this reason, the secrecy appears to some people as a remnant of the past, a relic of the times which the parties of the world have fortunately left behind or are about to leave behind. The progress made along this path was demonstrated the year before last by the conference--which was open, by the way--of leaders of the European parties in Berlin.

What is important is whether such meetings held in camera discuss only things that concern the participants in the meeting or also things that concern others, foreign affairs and problems, or how others must, could or should behave. For this reason, it is also not the same when things are discussed (not necessarily publicly) by the leadership of a single party and by a broader--rather than narrow and limited--"collective," which may want to discuss and adopt decisions in a uniform and common manner and to advocate "monolithism," adhere to certain--"its own"--"general laws," and impose a "general line" and which, generally speaking, is conscientiously seeking "to close ranks."

It is immediately clear--although this is not the only reason--why representatives of the LCY do not attend meetings of this type, representatives of an LCY which maintains better and better ties with all these (and many other) parties and their countries on a bilateral basis to their mutual satisfaction.

For example, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee, recently had talks in this spirit with leading politicians of the CSSR and Poland.

Thus, the LCY cooperates with each party separately and with all parties which desire this on an equal footing. Good ties are also being established with China (while some other socialist countries claim, and Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU has just written, that Chinese foreign policy is directed not only against the USSR but it seriously endangers all countries and peoples of the world). Good ties have also been established with nearly all communist and workers parties of the world (the only exception is the Albanian party) and also, without any discrimination, with many socialist and social-democratic parties (the only exception is Austria) and other progressive movements.

Principle and Experience

The LCY evaluates every initiative for international meetings separately, according to the meeting's "goals, content and significance." Moreover, it supports such meetings which "enable the broadest possible cooperation of progressive forces and a free democratic exchange of opinions without any binding documents." However, it does not participate in meetings which, in its view, are aimed at "organizational institutionalization, the narrow closing of ranks, ideological or political monopoly, the adoption of a common general line," or an orientation contrary to LCY's independence in deciding its domestic and foreign policies (this is contained in the theses).

Experience with the meetings of a "closed" type has not been of the best; certain lessons from history are always to be remembered. In this connection, however, the LCY does not do anything that other parties would not do; each party decides for itself whether it wants to send its people to this or that "interparty" meeting. Yugoslav Marxists, for instance, cooperate in certain scientific symposiums and with colleagues from other socialist countries. However, a joint editorial commission of the central committees of the "fraternal parties," which is preparing a collective scientific work on internationalism, has recently met in Sofia, and naturally without any LCY representatives.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE EVALUATES BELGRADE CSCE MEETING

LD221912Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22, TANJUG--Foreign Policy Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber today assessed the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as the first significant post-Helsinki phase of European consultations and cooperation which has ensured the continuity of meetings of 35 participating countries. The committee [word indistinct] Yugoslavia's interest in continuing the activity on the implementation of final Helsinki act recommendations and agreements in the Assembly of Yugoslavia and its interest in the Assembly's full contribution to this problem, the committee specified Yugoslavia's interest in continuing both multilateral and bilateral levels and, especially, at the meetings of parliamentary representatives, actions towards new relations in Europe and the world and towards the realization of the goals and tasks of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

In the present day world political situation, assessed the Foreign Policy Committee, great responsibility rests with all democratic forces and therefore with all parliaments which are most directly responsible before their peoples, to preserve all positive attainments in the promotion of European relations and cooperation.

At the same time, it is necessary to seek such new and modern solutions for open questons as would mean the real overcoming of contradictions, mutual distrust and obstacles, with the aim of adjustingand strengthening the efforts of European countries for the consistent implementation of the final Helsinki act and for the further democratization of relations in Europe and the world.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM, CHAMBERS TO MEET 30 MAR

AU2116O1Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] At its session today, which was presided over by Kiro Gligorov, the Presidium of Yugoslavia's Assembly decided that the session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of Yugoslavia's Assembly will be held on 30 March. At a joint session on that day the delegates of both Assembly chambers will hear a report by Milos Minic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on the Belgrade meeting of the CSCE participant states and a report by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, on current important problems of security and preparedness of organs of internal affairs.

At a separate session of the Federal Chamber, its delegates will be expected to adopt a draft resolution on advancing the socioeconomic position and role of women in the socialist self-managing society and consider reports on implementing social self-protection within the system of self-management and implementing the law on the conditions and procedures of economic recovery. At the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, its delegates will adopt amendments to the laws on commodity trade and services abroad and on international economic activities and will in this connection consider a report by the Federal Executive Council on implementing these laws. It is furthermore anticipated that the Chamber of Republics and Provinces will adopt amendments to the projected balance of payments and foreign exchange for this year.

NEW AMENDMENTS TO LCY STATUTE REPORTED

Democratic Centralism Concept Changed

LD221634Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

["Changes and Supplements to the LCY Statute: LCY and Democratic Centralism"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In the draft of the changes and supplements to the LCY statute published after the recent session of the LCY Central Committee, important attention is paid to the further elaboration of the basic premises and principles of democratic centralism, which is the basic form of relations and an important instrument for building the unity of the LCY.

Democratic centralism, it is stressed, means democratic preparation for the adoption of decisions and the commitment of all members to accept and implement the decisions approved by the majority. The novel feature in the draft is the policy that LCY members whose views and proposals in the League of Communists organization or organ have obtained minority support may retain their own stands on these issues but are obligated to accept and implement the decisions adopted by the majority. Any activity that renders difficult the unified action of communists in implementing the decisions adopted would represent a type of group-forming and factional activity. According to the present policy, a League of Communists member does not have the right to retain his views if at a meeting they receive minority support.

The draft of the changes and supplements also envisages that communists will be obliged to set forth their views regarding the decisions made by basic organizations and by League of Communists organs in the organizations and organs to which they belong, and not outside them.

Also new are the policies in the draft of changes and supplements to the statute which stress that democratic centralism must be incorporated in the function of the development of initiative and independence of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and autonomous provinces and of the consolidation of the LCY. The Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces must take an active and equal part in, and carry equal responsibility for, the formulation and implementation of the unified policy of the LCY.

It is proposed in this connection that a place should be found in the new statute for the policy that the central organs to which the Leagues of Communists of the republics and of the provinces elect their representatives should act as a single political leadership of the LCY as the only revolutionary political organization of the working class and the working people of Yugoslavia. The development of relations in the LCY on principles of democratic centralism will hinder manifestations of bureaucratic-dogmatic centralism and violations of LCY unity.

Rules on LCY Representation

LD221917Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 22, (TANJUG)--In order to exercise its leading role in the political system of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists must always be present in self-management and political activity of the people's masses--says the fundamental position in a new chapter of the LCY statute on the tasks and activity of Yugoslav communists under the political system of socialist self-management democracy.

Striving for self-management socialist relations in society, the League of Communists is endeavouring for the working class and citizens to be the main subject and decisive factor in overall social decision-making.

In relations to the subjects of socialist self-management, the League of Communists appears as the leading ideological-political force, not a protagonist of the monopoly of political power. These are relations neither of partnership nor of competition. The League of Communists, together with all those who are building socialist self-management, ensures the socialist self-management revolutionary development.

Under the new draft statute, members of the League are obliged to work actively within the country's delegational system, self-management organizations whose members they are. Communists are also obliged to stimulate by force of arguments and their own initiative the working people and all citizens who accept and work on the programme of socialist self-management construction.

In this activity, ideological, religious, or other convictions of those prepared to work together with communists on the implementation of socialist self-management shall be of (?no) consideration to Yugoslav communists. This means that activity will evolve on the common platform without any sectarian attitude and bearing in mind the unitary goal.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ENDORSES DRAFT LAW ON ARMS PRODUCTION

LD221908Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 22 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Delegates to the Committee for National Defense of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today endorsed the draft law on the production of armaments and military equipment, a sphere which has so far not been regulated by an integral law but in piecemeal fashion, by over 30 federal laws.

The need for this law was explained by Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic on behalf of the Federal Executive Council. Col Gen Vujatovic said that the basic reasons for the adoption of this law were to be found in specific aspects of the production of armaments and military equipment, the importance of this production for the country's security and defense, and the need to safeguard the special social interests in this field.

Despite specific aspects of this sphere, the draft law reflects the effort to apply the provisions and spirit of the law on associated labor as fully as possible in the production of armaments and military equipment

The law establishes the social significance and interest of this activity, as well as who may engage in the production of armament and military equipment and under what conditions and defines specific relations in this sphere, such as planning and programming, the setting up, organization of and relations between organizations of associated labor, and the management and control of social funds in arms production.

CETINIC ADDRESSES TANJUG CORRESPONDENTS CONFERENCE

LD171415Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 17 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A conference of foreign correspondents, organized by TANJUG in cooperation with the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Committee for Information, opened at the Sava Center in Belgrade this morning. The consultations will last several days.

The conference is attended by all TANJUG correspondents abroad, several correspondents of other Yugoslav information media, high state and party officials, directors, chief editors and foreign-political editors of the information media in the federation, republics and provinces, as well as other sociopolitical workers.

In his introductory speech, Marin Cetinic, acting president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said that consultations with foreign correspondents had in the past 2 years become an important forum and occasion for concluding aggreements on policy regarding reporting from abroad. "The program for consultations," he said, "includes a series of themes with which correspondents should better acquaint themselves in order to become informed about the most current developments in our domestic and foreign politics." Cetinic said that, apart from introductory observations which would be made on various themes, it would be very important to hear as much as possible the views of the correspondents themselves "because they are to a large extent active participants in our information and propaganda activity aimed at Yugoslav and world public opinion."

Marin Cetinic pointed out the importance of the time at which the consultations were taking place and in this context mentioned President Tito's visits to a large number of countries in recent months. "This activity of our president itself reflects a further increase in the prestige and consolidation of Yugoslavia's international position and the strengthening of its role in the world," Cetinic said. He pointed out that it was important that consultations should be held after the Belgrade Conference on European Security and Cooperation and before the nonalined meetings--the meeting of the coordinating bureau in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade--as well as before the special United Nations session on disarmament, and so on. In the domestic field, he said, delegate elections have begun and preparations are being made for the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists. Delegate elections, Cetinic added, are an exceptionally broad political activity in which more than 2.5 million people have been engaged in proposing candidates for delegations of chambers of associated labor, chambers of local communities, sociopolitical chambers and assemblies of interest communities alone.

Cetinic suggested that the conference should also consider the improvement of the system of information in our society. He stated that considerable results had been achieved in this respect and that now the transformation, or rather socialization, of this system was underway on the basis of the principle that this activity is of special social interest and services the working people and citizens as self-managers.

Cetinic said that the information media were faced with very responsible tasks, especially as regards informing the public in a timely way on world events and on our stances concerning the most important international problems. "We must constantly bear in mind," Cetinic said, "that the permanent task of our society--to insure that our working people are acquainted with trends of complex relations in the international community and that they actively participate in the implementation of a united foreign policy of our country--emanates from the unity of our domestic and foreign policies and from the indivisibility of socialist development on the bases of self-management and nonalined foreign policy." Cetinic added that these consultations could also greatly help in assessing the position of our system and information media in the international communications arena.

"It is the common obligation of us all to arrive by way of an exchange of views at the most useful solutions for further promotion of our information media, further affirmation of Yugoslav foreign policy, and dissemination of information to the world about our views and actions," Marin Cetinic said in his introductory speech.

The consultations continue with speeches by participants on themes related to internal and international life.

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